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#### TIME LISTINGS

#### TELEVISION

Thursday, January 9
THIS IS TOM JONES (ABC, 7:30-9 p.m.).\*

British Singer Tom Jones plays host to Guest Stars Dick Cavett, Juliet Prowse, Mireille Mathieu and The 5th Dimension. THE WORLD WE LIVE IN (NET, 8:30-9 p.m.). "Water: Old Problems, New Meth-

ods" reviews the importance of water by showing where it comes from, and how it is used and wasted.

Saturday, January 11

SENIOR BOWL FOOTBALL GAME (NBC, 2 p.m. to conclusion). Graduating seni compete as North meets South at Ladd Memorial Stadium in Mobile, Ala.

CBS GOLF CLASSIC (CBS. 4-5 p.m.). Harold Henning and George Knudson play George Archer and Boh Lunn in the first of a 14-round elimination match for \$225,-000 at the Firestone Country Club in Akron, Ohio.

SHELL'S WONDERFUL WORLD OF GOLF (NBC, 5-6 p.m.). Arnold Palmer, Gay Brewer and Juan ("Chi Chi") Rodriguez compete at the El Conquistador Hotel in Las Croabas, Puerto Rico.

ABC'S WIDE WORLD OF SPORT (ABC. 6:30 p.m.). The International Women's Alpine Skiing Championship from Oberstaufen, Germany, and the Thousand-Mile Cross-Country Auto Race down the rugged Baia California peninsula from Ensenada to La Paz.

Sunday, January 12 LAMP UNTO MY FEET (CBS, 10-10:30 a.m.).

A Negro community group from Chicago's South Side tells the Christmas story in orig-inal contemporary soul music in "Time Is Running Out: An Afterthought to Christ-" a swinging look at the season.

MEET THE PRESS (NBC, 1-1:30 p.m.). Sen-ator Everett Dirksen (R., III.) is the guest. SUPER BOWL FOOTBALL GAME (NBC, 3 p.m. to conclusion). The A.F.L. champion

meets the N.F.L. champion in Miami's Orange Bowl. THE ED SULLIVAN SHOW (CBS, 8-9 p.m.). The really big show goes West to give the once-over to Las Vegas' new enter-

#### tainment center, Circus Circus. Monday, January 13

THE UNDERSEA WORLD OF JACQUES COUS-TEAU (ABC, 7:30-8:30 p.m.). Two sea lions, Pepito and Cristobal, make friends with Jacques Cousteau & Co. aboard the research vessel Calvoso until the lure of the sea becomes stronger than human friendship.

NET JOURNAL (NET. 8-9 p.m.), "Fasten Your Seat Belts" focuses on the hazardous skies and snarled airports where air traffic grows far faster than the facilities avail-

TO LOVE A CHILD (ABC, 8:30-9 p.m.). A study of the joys and frustrations involved in adopting a child.

KILLY LE CHAMPION (ABC, 9-10 p.m.). Jean-Claude Killy is seen on as well as off the slopes while he relaxes at parties, tries a bit of bull fighting and turns his hand to harness racing.

COSMOPOLIS (ABC, 10-11 p.m.). Architects and urban planners of today present ways of easing the choked conditions of tomorrow, including the possibility of con-Tuesday, January 14

NBA ALL-STAR GAME (ABC, 8:30 p.m. to conclusion). Topnotch basketball live from

NECTUESDAY NIGHT AT THE MOVIES (NRC. 9-11 p.m.). Anne Bancroft and Patty Duke both won Oscars for their roles in The Mir-

#### THEATER

#### acle Worker (1962). On Broadway

FORTY CARATS is a frothy French farce from Pierre Barillet and Jean-Pierre Gredy, the team that wrote Cactus Flower, Julie Harris, as a twice-divorced damsel of 40 who is wooed and won by a lad nearly half her age, proves that love is a game for all seasons. As a tonic for middleaged matrons, the play is so potent that Producer David Merrick may have to institute extra matinees to handle the crush.

PROMISES, PROMISES follows all the hallowed tactics for promoting mediocrity into success. Jerry Orbach is splendid as the tall, gangling anti-hero, and Marian Mercer turns in the acting gem of the evening as an amorous alcoholic pickup. But the comic tone of Neil Simon's book is bland rather than pithy, and most of the songs of the Burt Bacharach score are interchangeably tuneless.

JIMMY SHINE is like a book in which the text has been thrown away and the footnotes published, Playwright Murray Schisgal is fortunate to have Dustin Hoffman's ingratiating stage personality working for him as the luckless born loser, stumbling through episodes from his past, present and fantasy lives.

ZORBÁ. Producer-Director Harold Prince has turned out a brassy bit of Broadwayana that is as far from the Mediterranean basin as is Shubert Alley, Herschel Bernardi is never really possessed by the role of the grizzled Dionysian pagan, and the bouzouki music sounds as if it were piped in by Muzak.

KING LEAR. Lee J. Cobb gives the finest performance of his career in this revival by the Lincoln Center Repertory Company. His portrayal of the blind, incurably foolish Lear has an all-involving humanity from which an audience cannot withhold some of its deepest emotions

THE APA REPERTORY COMPANY races through Richard Wilbur's lithe translation of Molière's The Misanthrope with a light touch. The best thing about the play is Brian Bedford's smug Acaste.

#### Off Broadway

DAMES AT SEA is a delightful spoof of the movie musicals of the 1930s. The engaging cast of six features Bernadette Peters as Ruby, the hoofer who "taps her way to stardom" against all odds.

BIG TIME BUCK WHITE. Dick Williams is more a bore than a bombshell as he delivers a sermon at a Black Power meeting. But the three years that the cast has worked together pays off in some fine comic ensemble playing.

TEA PARTY and THE BASEMENT. Harold Pinter provokes a devilishly clever sort of participatory theater in which the playgoer is lured into playing detective without any clues. In Tea Party, a middle-aged manufacturer of bidets is driven into a catatonic state by the interactions of his secretary, his wife and her brother. The the affections of a girl with whom they share a basement flat.

THE FIXER. A generally faithful and of-ten moving adaptation of Bernard Malamud's Pulitzer prizewinning novel about the passion of a modern Job. Under the careful and inventive direction of John Frankenheimer, the cast—notably Alan Bates, Dirk Bogarde and Ian Holme bring to the film a moral force reminiscent of Dostoevsky.

CHITTY CHITTY BANG BANG is a friendly, affectionate musical for all ages-between five and twelve. The first half of the movie drags a bit, but the action picks up once Dick Van Dyke, who plays a pixilated inventor, gets his children, his girl friend (Sally Ann Howes) and his car airborne in a glorious romp

THE FIREMEN'S BALL Director Milos Forman (Loves of a Blonde) has fashioned a frothy, funny parody-fable of Communist bureaucracy from a slight anecdote about a group of firemen who stage a party in honor of their retiring chief.

OLIVERI Dickens' reformist outrage is gone, but in its place are some lovely pe-riod costumes, some excellent songs by Li-onel Bart, and a collection of perfectly stunning sets designed by John Box. Carol Reed directs a large cast (including Ron Moody, Shani Wallis and Mark Lester as Oliver) with wizardly precision.

YELLOW SUBMARINE is an eclectically animated voyage to Pepperland, starring four cartoon Beatles. The score is mostly fa-miliar, and the film decidedly too long, but Animator Heinz Edelmann works a few droll visual puns and some distracting graphic legerdemain.

BULLITT. A visceral cops-and-robbers saga, starring Steve McQueen as a hip San Francisco police lieutenant on the hunt for assorted bad guys.

FUNNY GIRL is a loud, lumbering, almost anachronistic musical biography of Fanny Brice. Barbra Streisand's brassy talents are the none too firm foundation on which the film rests.

WEEKEND. Jean-Luc Godard gives the bourgeoisie a good drubbing in a satire that might have been sharper had its straight-faced Maoist political harangues not been so dull.

PRETTY POISON. Homicide can be fun, as Anthony Perkins and Tuesday Weld prove in this small but stinging satire on violence in America directed by Noel Black. 31, whose previous experience has been mostly in educational and commercial shorts

COOGAN'S BLUFF. French film critics have long hailed Director Don Siegel as a minor genius, and this film is ample proof that his reputation is no Gallic caprice. With measured professionalism, Siegel tells the story of an Arizona sheriff (Clint Eastwood) who travels to New York to extradite a prisoner.

#### BOOKS

#### Best Reading

SHENCE ON MONTE SOLE, by Jack Olsen. The incident itself was only a footnote to the history of World War II's Italian campaign. Yet Author Olsen (The Black Athlete: A Shameful Story) performs a

a All times E.S.T.

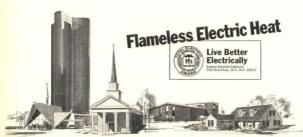
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feat of literary journalism in this meticulously researched, excruciatingly detailed account of Nazi SS reprisal raids on Italian villages that resulted in the murder 1.800 people, most of whom were women and children.

MILLAIS AND THE RUSKINS, by Mary Lutyens. Private Lives, Victorian style, raised to the level of art by the author's skill and the writing ability of Critic John Ruskin and his wife.

THE ARMS OF KRUPP, by William Manchester. An encyclopedic history of the eccentric family whose arsenal on the Ruhr armed Germany in two world wars.

TURPIN, by Stephen Jones. A veterinarian and part-time lobster fisherman is caught up in ludicrous deaths and humorous depravities in this fine, satiric first novel.

THE BEASTLY BEATITUDES OF BALTHAZAR B. by J. P. Donleavy. Fumbling seductions and moneyed monkeyshines fill Donleavy's tall tale of a rich and dreamy young man wandering aimlessly through Paris, Dublin

INSTANT REPLAY: THE GREEN BAY DIARY OF JERRY KRAMER. The legend of former Coach Vince Lombardi acquires a giltedged sparkle in this on-the-line account of pro football life by the Packers' all-

pro right guard THE COLLECTED ESSAYS, JOURNALISM AND LETTERS OF GEORGE ORWELL. The crossgrained texture of the intellectual and political history of Western Europe during the '30s and '40s is brilliantly perceived through this gathering of Orwell's writings, edited and annotated by his widow, Sonia, and Ian Angus

O'NEILL: SON AND PLAYWRIGHT, by Louis Sheaffer. In the first of two volumes, Author Sheaffer examines the emotional factors in the playwright's family history that drove him to write his great sprawl-

THE CAT'S PAJAMAS AND WITCH'S MILK, by Peter De Vries. In these two grotesquely humorous novellas, a gifted, dis-contented man works hard at being a failure, and a gentle, down-at-heart woman struggles with domestic disaster

THE PUBLIC IMAGE, by Muriel Spark. A wickedly witty novel about a movie star who rises and falls on her public image.

#### Best Sellers

- FICTION I. A Small Town in Germany, le Carré
- The Salzburg Connection, MacInnes (2)
- Preserve and Protect, Drury (4) 4. Airport, Hailey (3)
- Force 10 from Navarone, MacLean (6) The Hurricane Years, Hawley (7)
- Testimony of Two Men, Caldwell (9)
- 8. The First Circle, Solzhenitsyn (10) 9. And Other Stories, O'Hara (8) 10. The Senator, Pearson (5)

#### NONFICTION

- 1. Instant Replay, Kramer (1) The Day Kennedy Was Shot, Bishop (4)
- The Money Game, 'Adam Smith' (2)
- 4. The Arms of Krupp, Manchester (3)
- 5. On Reflection, Hayes (5) The Rich and the Super-Rich,
- 7. Sixty Years on the Firing Line,
- 8. The Joys of Yiddish, Rosten (8) 9. Anti-Memoirs, Malraux (10)
- 10. The American Challenge, Servan-Schreiber

Lundberg (7)

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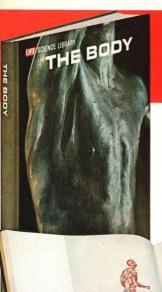
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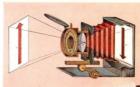
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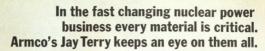
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#### LETTERS

#### The Men from the Moon

Sir: What a strange and wonderful day for the human soul. Our Men of the Year, Frank Borman, James Lovell and William Anders are home safe [Jan. 3]. Home from the moon and space, home from the perils that never happened, home to their families and friends and to something rare in the world that sent them Home to the miracle of men feeling some thing together, men strangely undivided in a time of fierce dissension, men all over the earth feeling wonder and warmth and pride. And we suddenly wondered if somehow we could capture and preserve what we feel this day. And if we could,

is not a better world of men possible? For this brief time, Borman, Lovell and Anders have given us an absence of neg atives, a precious if temporary freedom from fear and confusion so that we felt something so very much better: a cell-deep, bone-felt, soul-binding, heart-stirring

JOSEPH J. PHILLIPS

#### Goleta, Calif.

Sir: "Numberless are the world's wonders but none more wonderful than man; the storm-grey sea yields to his prows, the huge crests bear him high; earth, holy and inexhaustible, is graven with shining furrows where his plows have gone

What say you now, Sophocles, relevant to his ability to circumnavigate the moon!

GEORGE LEGEROS

#### Minneapolis

Sir: How thrilling that this apotheosis should appear in the heavens at the time the winter solstice, when the ancient gods awake from the dead winter, the period that later became confused and fused with the Christian nativity myth. Gods never die; they simply change their names. and here is the ancient god, even Apollo himself, reborn and greeting us from the heavens. Hail S LEVIN

#### Johannesburg

Sir: Although I agree enthusiastically with your choice for Men of the Year. let us hope that next year's selection will be an individual or group of individuals who will possess the same courage, the same determination and the same national support in solving the tragic domestic political problems that face us all on

#### DAVID GUTTERMAN Durham, N.C.

#### Value Judgment

Sir: A bomb in a fel Aviv bus depot, an explosion in a Jerusalem marketplace the shoot-up of an airliner in Athens raids, raids and more raids on villages, con vilification and threats-all these and other incidents apparently make the world more interesting. The U.S. State De partment ignores these offenses, or a most sounds a mild "tut-tut." The U.N. does the same. However, an Israeli reprisal, designed to tone down the level of warlike activity on the part of the Arabs generates storms of protest. The greatest protest is raised not because lives are los but because Israel destroyed some ex-pensive airplanes in Beirut. Where is the sense of values when world figures and na-tions collectively and individually object to the loss of property but do not make themselves heard when lives are deliberately destroyed? The condemnation charges against Israel should be withdrawn and a genuine effort made to help the coun-tries of the Middle East find peace.

#### HERBERT FRANKEL Roslyn Heights, N.Y.

To protect its air lifeline and the security of its citizens, the State of Israel re acted to the Arab attack on an El Al airliner after waiting for a world response that never came. Apathetic and when a passenger was murdered and the lives of others were threatened by two Lebanese terrorists assigned to kill Jews, the world angrily condemned Israel for de stroying property. I know that little moral value still exists in the world, but has the sanctity of life disappeared, too? Had Israel not retaliated so forcefully, no airport would ever be safe from such an attack in the future.

Your article implies that the Lebanese overnment was not responsible for the terrorists' actions, yet the Lebanese Prime Minister condoned these attacks by stat-"We consider commando action as a sa-

cred and legitimate action It is time that you and the rest of the like all of us, wants to live in peace, but cannot do so as long as these terrorist at-

#### tacks continue; Israel will not stand idly while innocent citizens perish. GLORIA GARFUNKEL Elizabeth, N.J.

#### Matter of Honor?

Sir: Jan. 23, 1968 marked a low point in the proud history of the U.S. Navy. The commanding officer of the U.S.S. Pueblo, knowing that his ship contained vital secret information and equipment, surrendered to a tenth-rate pirate power with-out a fight. What a far cry from the days of our naval heroes who went down with their ships with all guns firing and who helped make America great.

Dec. 22, 1968 marked a low point in the proud history of the U.S.A. Our naleaders sanctioned apology to North Korea while saying at the same time that the signed document was a lie. Where is our national honor that we sacrifice it as tribute' KENNETH P. MINER

#### Belmont, Mass.

Sir: I'm amused at-no, really, I feel sorry for-anybody who blithely accepts the carnage of Viet Nam and the she-nanigans of espionage but who suddenly

gets all excited about the morality of our Panmunjom procedure

General Woodward gave the North Koreans plenty of opportunity to stop pay-ment of his check. He told them and the whole world before he signed his draft that it would be worthless. I want no truck with an "end-justifies-the-means" losophy, which whitewashes all kinds of dirty deals. But to ignore one's goals while pondering one's methods can also lead to evil and irresponsible doings. In this instance I'm convinced that the release of 82 men from oppression and bru-tality cries out loudly in defense of General Woodward. He doesn't need my bless-

(THE REV.) BERTWIN L. FREY The Lutheran Church

#### ing, but I'm glad to offer it. Don't Wonder-Just Listen

Sir: Describing Bach's music as ". . . a prayer to God in sound" [Dec. 27] is perfect. However much his music feeds the temporal hungers with which man seems created, "the fifth evangelist" never ceased striving to unite others with himself in as-cribing everything to the praise of God. Such a fine article as this can only whet the appetites of those still unacquainted with the glorious sounds this man left for us to enjoy. One must only permit himfor us to enjoy. One must only permit himself the indulgence of an exposure to these sounds. Often, the best way to listen to Bach is simply to sit back, relax and let the music flood over you. Bach, I

think, would not want anyone to wonder overmuch about the profundity of it all. (THE REV.) WYMAN T. KURTZ St. Paul's Lutheran Church Hillsdale, Mich.

Sir: Bless you for putting Johann Se-bastian on the cover. May I suggest him for Man of the Millennium.

#### MARGARET MUCKERMAN

Sir: The brilliant article on Johann Sebastian Bach certainly did the job of exposing a trend: the growing interest we teens are developing in classical music. Last year, at 16, after supersaturation with monotonous rock. I turned to the almost boundless region of the classics and found myself asking, "Tchaikovsky, where have you been all my life?"

#### BILL DEFELICE Glassboro N I

#### Another Version

Sir: In your article on J. P. Donleavy [Dec. 6] you printed this paragraph: "Don-leavy wrote The Ginger Man in 1951

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TIME, JANUARY 10, 1969



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but it was furt verrs before he could find a publisher. Marrice Girollas of Paris' Olympa Press. Only too late did Don-leavy discover that Girodas planned to make Ginner Man part of his notoriously pornographic Traveler's Companion Series (Unit 3the Sereans, Houses of Jos). Fitter the publishers it is still pendingly, he was convinced that his career was ruined foresteed.

That may be Donleavy's version of the facts, but mine is appreciably different: 1) Donleavy never initiated a lawsuit against my firm, we were the ones who sued him, in London in 1956, when he sold the rights to The Ginger Man a second time. to a British firm, Neville Spearman Ltd. The case is still pending. 2) When Donleavy sold the French rights of his book to a Paris publisher, Editions du Seuil, we sted jointly Seuil and Donleavy be-fore the French courts. We won our case in 1960, and our contract with Donleavy was found to be valid and binding. And seven years later, in 1967, Donleavy ap pealed against the French judgment tac cording to French law he had up to eight years to do sol-and that appeal is now also pending in Paris, independently from the London litigation. It must be noted that, also in 1967, a French version of The Ginger Man was released after Donleavy sold the French rights a second time, to another publisher (Les Lettres

MAURICE GIRODIAS

Manhattan

#### Cutting the Mustard

Sir: As Canada's foremost menu printers, we were naturally interested in your article on verbose menus (Dec. 6). I am sure it will provide restaurateurs here with food for thought.

sure it will provide restaurateurs here with food for thought.

We have gone one step further in trying to be novel and have designed menus for clients on every conceivable material, wood, leather, plastic, burlap, suede, vet, etc. The most unique was a menu for a medical convention—printed on the

JACK GOODSON

Hotel Printing Co.

Sir: The most tascinating menu I ever en countered was in a restaurant in Des Moines, where the watter handed you a View. Master with a reel of eight appearance of the view of vi

PART W. GALLICO

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#### TIME, JANUARY 10, 1969

#### A letter from the PUBLISHER

Janu R. Shepley

Periodically, the editors of TIME reexamine and redefine the lengthy roster of departments within which they try to present the significant news events of the week. Occasionally, a section is renamed in the interests of clarity or simplicity; veteran readers may recall that in 1961 National Affairs and Foreign News emerged as The Nation and The World, Sometimes new sections are created, others abandoned, older ones revived. The Law, for example, which was present in TIME's first issue in March 1923, all but disappeared a few years later, then reappeared in 1963. In 1958, TV & Radio was absorbed by Show Business; Television took over in October 1967

Basically, new sections are created to provide editorial flexibility. Modern Living, which first appeared in TIME, May 12, 1961, brought together items that might otherwise have been spread throughout the magazine. New sections also prove to be eminently suitable departments for stories that might never have found space in the magazine at all. Essay, which first ran in the issue of April 2, 1965, gave the editors a section with the scope to handle major questions that transcend the boundaries of several departments or demand treatment of near cover length.

This week Timb begins a new department, called Behavior. Its concern is man and his world as perceived through the knowing eyes of psychologists, sociologists, anthropologists and philosophers. Its first two stories offer a sampling of its range: a detailed study of social behavior and a lighthearted look at the tribulations of left-handers.

Many of the areas that this new section will investigate could conceivably be covered elsewhere—psychology

in Medicine, for example, or phi-Josophy in either Education or Books Nonetheless, the editors believe that 1969 is an appropriate year to begin a single department that will explore these increasingly provocative intellectual disciplines. For one thing, the human sciences appear to have come into their own as intellectual tools for the proper study of mankind by man. For another, the professionals in these fields of study, breaking from their traditional isolation, are beginning to work together. A number of major U.S. universities have established research centers staffed by behavioral scientists-and their work is proliferating so rapidly that much of it has yet to be reported, even in professional journals. TIME's editors are convinced that an increasingly sophisticated American reading public is more and more interested in what these scientists can contribute to the solution of the problems of envi-

ronment and personality In future issues, the Behavior staff will be writing about almost everything that falls beneath that broad heading, from hippies' communes to animal studies that shed light on man's actions, from ESP to minorities and prejudice. As the major story in the first section, the editors present Sociologist Erving Goffman and his studies of the rules underlying behavior at the impromptu social events that he calls "gatherings." The story was written by Associate Editor John Koffend and edited by Senior Editor John T. Elson, both of whom this week launch a section that TIME intends to use in the months ahead to study every facet of contemporary society.

The Cover: pencil and tempera by Boris Chaliapin.

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January 10, 1969 Vol. 93, No. 2

#### THE NATION

#### UPHEAVAL ON THE HILL

ONGRESS is a creature of custom whose membership, unlike that of the executive branch, alters only gradually over the decades. Abrupt reaction is as alien to Capitol Hill as to a three-toed sloth. Yet the divisions and defeats of the Democrats in 1968 were bound to make a heavy mark on the 91st Congress, which assembled last week as a Republican prepared to take over the White House. The Democratic Party, which has ruled Capitol Hill for most of the past 40 years, seemed not only to have lost its old suzerainty over labor, the South and the minority groups, but also to have estranged the young, educated and relatively well-todo urban voters. The legacy of an unhappy year for the Democrats was a bruising awareness of the necessitymore tantalizingly, of the possibilityfor change at the top

Last week, as Senate Republicans chose a moderate new leader by electing Pennsylvania's Hugh Scott as minority whip, the young Turks of the Democratic Party joined in open revolt against their hierarchical chieftains. Rejecting the Eisenhower-Johnson concept of consensus, they demanded younger.

more aggressive leadership and distinctively Democratic programs to revivify the party's claim to national leadership in the years to come. At stake were many political fortunes, young and old, and the relationship that the predominantly Democratic 91st Congress will have with the Nixon Administration.

Crustacean Tradition. A figure whose very name embodies dissatisfaction with the old established order stood at the center of the party's upheaval. Senator Edward Moore Kennedy, the fourth and last of a legendary band of brothers. emerged from the quiescence of private grief to do what very few of his colleagues have ever dared to do. In defiance of all the crustacean traditions of the U.S. Senate. Massachusetts' Kennedy, with but six years' tenure, challenged and defeated Assistant Majority Leader Russell Long, who is 50 and has 20 years of service in the upper chamber. Ted Kennedy easily won the job of whip, the No. 2 party role in the Senate-next to Majority Leader Mike Mansfield—and a post whose power, limited as it is, he will probably use to the hilt

In the House of Representatives, a

similar but unsuccessful revolt took place. There, Moras Odall, 46, a bridinat legal scholar and brother of our limit legal scholar and brother of our look on Boston's venerable John McCormack, 77, in a contest for the post of Speaker, Udall, who was entering first grade when McCormack took his seat in the House, also defield presented the proposed of the post of Speakers in modern times have been threatened by a member of their own party, and runtle has ever the modern threatened by a member of their own party, and runtle has ever to McCormack that inspired Kennedy's campaign quantit Long.

Udal lost: Kennedy won. But hoth challengers established beyond dispute that the lessons of 1988 have not been lost on substantial numbers of younger, activist members of the Democratic Party. Udall declared: "The House, if properly organized and led, can restore its influence and can again become the independent, constructive force it once was." Ted Kennedy agreed: "The Democratic majority of the Senate has an other than the property of the party of progressing the US."







UDALL AFTER DEFEAT



McCORMACK Concessions to the Turks.

Though Udall was overwhelmingly defeated by McCormack's supporters. his move helped wrest from the incumbent Democratic leadership in the House an agreement to allow all party members to sit in on monthly policy meetings, thus assuring that the voice of the activists will continue to be heard. Another concession to Udall's rebellion. committee appointments will henceforth be subject to approval by a caucus of all House Democrats instead of being dictated by a tight coterie of congressional elders. Udall and his hardy backers-only 58 of 435 House membersdid their careers no damage, and may well have assured a more responsive leadership for the future

Another Begcon, There were no shadings of this sort to Ted Kennedy's victory. He won a clear mandate from his colleagues to lead his party's moderates in the task of preserving and expanding the urban-oriented programs of the Great Society. As a longtime critic of Viet Nam, he showed that a majority of the Senate Democrats may now very well be antiwar. As a member of the Democratic hierarchy, he will have considerable influence on the legislation that Richard Nixon offers to Congress, and on the countervailing programs that the Democrats can now only propose from Capitol Hill. He also marked out a unique redoubt from which to pursue any presidential ambitions that he may

There was also a kind of poete seem to bolism in Ted Kennet's hir teal forax min national politics. If was lack Kenne bolism in Ted Kennet's hir teal forax for the forax of t

entertain in 1972 or 1976-or thereafter

#### COVER STORY

#### THE ASCENT OF TED KENNEDY

AT 36, Edward M. Kennedy became the youngest majority whip in the history of the U.S. Senate. By moving from a heckbench to the cockpit of congressional power, the venue Senator from Massachusetts could now overtly exercise the influence that has historio been his primaril; by virtue of legend, ragedy and guilt, the disacowed his election as a personal victory or as he election as a personal victory or illustration of the companies of the comlete of the companies of the comsense of the Democratic Senators in lawor of an aggressive and creative program in the openoming Congress.

The loser was more candid—and more accurate—about the struction. "I don't think I could have been defleated by anyone clee in the U.S. Senate." said Louisana's Ruissell Long. "And my other upper level have taken any other upper level have taken any other upper level have taken any other upper level have been a race where in was a nationwide proposition, and while I had Senator Kennedy ougunged in I had Senator Kennedy ougunged in the upper level had been a senator level had senator kennedy outperformer and the lateral to the senator kennedy outperformer and the lateral had been a senator level had been a senator l

Long was simply outgamed by an more contemporary and compelling dynasty than his own. His father, King-fish Hues, is a remote and unappealing legend to most Americans today. The contemporary of the contempo

#### A Personal Victory

Ted Kennedy is considerably more than a legatee. He had the political acumen to realize that an opportunity existed to make a quantum jump in Senate status. He recognized first the changing mood of the Democrats in the Senate who strongly felt the urge for new leadership. He saw that Russell Lone. who has had many problems and has been none too popular with his colleagues was ripe for picking Finally, sizme up the situation he had the courage or the gall-to make the challenge Challenge is a family tradition with the Kennedys On the other hand, Maine's Edmund Muskie, fresh from good reviews as the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, saw the same opportunity but decided not to take the risk of losing the battle. Muskie had another consideration-his need to travel freely for purposes of self-advertisement. But to all appearances. Fed Kennedy had outflanked one of his major potential rivals for a 1972 presidential race

In political terms, Kennedy's victory was a very personal triumph, Whatever he accomplishes for the party and the Senate, his already lustrous presidential prospects are clearly enhanced. His new power makes him heir to the majority leadership of the Senate and gives him ample justification for maneuver that his previous rank and name could hardity supply.

Ted Kenneds carried off his coup so neatly that it appeared to be the product of Machiavellian planning and minute organization, hallmarks of all Kennedis campaigns. He has, however, the capacity to operate spontaneously. He decided her to make the race, amounced severel ballor in the party's caucus, and then moved with astonishing speed. Yet the process that got him to the point

of decision was long and agonizing. While Jack and then Bobby Kennedy were the senior partners of the combine, Ted was able to grow to political maturity at his own pace. He largely overcame the princeling syndrome that plagued him at the beginning of his Senate career. It was most pungently expressed in 1962, during his campaign for the unexpired portion of John Kennedy's Senate term, when he dehated his opponent in the Democratic primary on TV. Edward McCormack, state attorney general of Massachusetts and nephew of House Speaker John Mc-Cormack, rasped "If your name was simply Edward Moore instead of Edward Moore Kennedy, your candidacy would be a joke.

That may have been true, but the votares smiled indulgently. Although he find achieved the constitutional age requirement of 30 just months before. Ted easily won nomination and election to Brother John's old seat. His credentials were a football build (6 ft. 2 in., 200 lbs.) the handsomest face in the famlis, the Andher's money and his brother's his properties of the properties of the proting of the properties of the proting of the properties of the proting of

It soon became clear that he had an-



"Outgunned in the United States."

other important asset: a dearth of enemise. The fourth Kennedy brother and the youngest of the nine-member brood crared by Joe and Rose; Teddy, as he was universally called then, lacked the sophistication and intellectual cell of John. He did not show Roberts interior, grating from all zeal. "He has," said his father, "the affability of, an entire the state of the state of the conplety observed." He affability of, and negly observed. "He's very ambilitions, and naturally he wants to do what the other boxs did."

There was plenty of ambition and nerve, seemingly on sharp edges or animosities. For the kid brother of the President and the Attorney, General, the both Sentor and occasional target of identification of the Company of the Company

#### Diffident Freshman

If the Senate expected a society even, it found instead a diligent, diffident, intelligent freshman who avoided publicity as well as a Kennotty could, and concentrated on the business of his committees and his state. While an undergraduate at Harvard, Ted had once been suspended for having another student take a Spanish exam for him. As a Senator, be has never been caushit

## EMK 1972

with homework undone. He made courtey calls on his cledes, including those with whom he completely disagreed. When Mississpin's James Enaldand, chairman of the Judiciary Committee testaned him in an early-morning interview with a stiff short of bourbon, the guest smile and accepted. The moment Enstland's eye was chewhere, he empired his gliss into a wastebasker. Kennedy was soon a withcommittee. Kennedy was soon a withcommittee.

Comfort vanished with "the events of June." as Ted refers to his brother Robert's assassination last year. The surviving Kennedy became the immediate target of conflicting pressures—to save the Democratic ticket by running for Vice President, to save his brother's

cause by running for President. He ruled out the second spot. Although there was some talk of a draft for the presidential nonimation, and although Eugene McCarthy offered Kennedy his delegates during the convention, there was no assurance that Ted could get the nomination, and no certainty in his own mind that he should try for it. In any event, the decided to give a firm no to any attempts to draft him. The opportunity passed.

#### Family Responsibilities

During the summer and much of the fall, Kennedy was in a kind of hi-bernation as a public man. The murder had shattered him. He wept in the company of others and alone. Even Ethet seemed to hear up better than he. He spent much time sailing alone, or with a few initimates, or with some of the Kennedy children, often bigg on his slope and staring at the sky. One of the first and staring at the sky. One of the first suite in the Senate Office Building, he could himself unable to enter, unable to face his staff or the reminders of his brother. He drove home.

The rest of Ted Kennedy's days were devoted to family affairs. He had become the custodian of the family archives. The John F. Kennedy Library project needed attention. Ted joined in setting up à 310 million social-action foundation in Robert's memory. He was responsible for his own. Robert's and John's children, 15 in all felthel's latest made it 16. but Jacoueline's marriage.

#### The Vote: A Personal Matter

THE distinction could not have been more clear-suit a young Northern liberal putted against a middle-agad Southern conservative. Wer in the Senate leadership contest between Ted Kennedy and Russell Long, a number of members marked their secret ballots not on the basis of ideology or regional interest, but according to their personal ambitions, ailliances, or animostites. Some notable deviations from the customary bloe patterns.

#### For Long

- ► Clinton Anderson of New Mexico, a liberal on most isstues, nominated Long, Anderson sits on the Senate Finance Committee, which handles tax legislation and is chaired by Long, At 73. Anderson had little to gain by a Kennedy victory and was loath to risk his chairman's displeasure.
- ➤ Thomas Dodd of Connecticut usually votes with liberals on domestic issues, and was part of the solid New England support John Kennedy built up in 1960. However, Dodd felt he owed Long total loyally. Long was the only Senator who championed him in 1967 against charges of missing campaign funds and was one of only five to vote against his censure; Kennedy cast one of the 92 damning votes.
- Vance Hartke of Indiana left the moderate fold for Long, a fellow friend of oil interests.
- ► Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, the peace candidate of 1968, joined the hawks to vote for Jong, As a Finnee Committee member, he shares some of Long's more conservative economic views. Mcreever, McCarthy has feuded for years with all the Kennedys. Reminded that after last simimer's Democratic Convention, he had said that he would vote for Test on a presidential ballot. McCarthy was reposed but not so passfer? Recibled McCarthy: "[can think]

- of a lot of people I would like to see as Pope but would not like to see as my pastor."
- Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin, a political and personal friend of Kennedy, traveled to Boston only last month to attend a Kennedy fund-rating dinner. He voted for Long, Nelson, fearing he was in trouble during his re-election bid in November, reportedly sought and received Long's help.

#### For Kennedy

- Stuart Symington of Missouri, a longtime colleague of Long's and not a particularly close Kennedy friend after John upset his presidential bid in 1960, nonetheless voted for Ied. Like several other grey eminences in the Senate Establishment—most notably, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield —Symington evidently decided that Kennedy could provide Senate Democrats with more effective leadership.
- Albert Gore of Tennessee, another Finance Committee member, voted for Kennedy against committee authority and regional instinct. Gore, a liberal, faces a tough fight for reelection two years hence in a Border State, where Kennedys have appeal. He probably would like Ted's help.
- ▶ Raiph Yarborough of Texas broke ranks with most Southerners to support Kennedy. Though oil money is a major factor in Texas politics also, Yarborough is 65, independent, and about as liberal as a Texas politician can wisely be.
- ▶ Fred Harris of Oklahoma, at 38 one of the Senate's most vigorous and vocal Young Turks, was co-chairman of Hubert Humphrey's election campaign and in private expressed criticism of Robert Kennedy's candidacy. Moreover, he comes from a state where oil is puissant, and was pressured by at least six petroleum companies to support their friend Long. In apparent agreement with Kennedy's advocacy of voubful, activite leadership, he worked for Ted.

gave John and Caroline a stepfather). Two of Robert's sons were having prep school problems that needed attention. Ted arranged summer trips abroad for the two oldest boys, escorting one of them to Spain. While Ethel Kenneds was hospitalized, he kept a paternal watch over her broad

When he appeared in Washington in September, a reporter who had long known Ted found him visibly older, somewhat slow of step, the grey flecks at his temples more apparent. His waist has begun to thicken. He still wears a brace as a result of the broken back suffered in a 1964 plane crash. His future? "I'm just feeling my way," he said then, "day by day." He did some limited campaigning for Hubert Humphrey. He starred at a couple of fundraisers to offset the \$3.5 million deficit left from Robert's presidential primary campaign. Gradually his humor and sprightliness returned. But in front of the fireplace in his new home in Virginia, into which he moved with his wife Joan and their three children last March, he appeared distant and dreamy when the subject of his future came up. Frequently, the talk centered on the Senate and his role in it. He was generally pleased with his performance so far, he told one friend. But: "I want to exof Humphrey's defeat, the inevitable White House talk came to haunt him. Repeatedly, he had to say: "I have no timetable

Timetables are, of course, frequently made by others. No speculation about 1972 omits Kennedy's name. Almost any political act on his part can be interpreted as self-aggrandizement. When two young Manhattan career girls started Help Organize People Early and sent out thousands of Ted-boosting buttons, he disowned their effort. Still, he has not repudiated family traditionand apparently cannot. It is hard under the circumstances to forget J.F.K.'s remark, delivered somewhat humorously: "I came into politics in my brother Joe's place. If anything happens to me, Bobby will take my place, and if Bobby goes, we have Teddy coming along."

#### Rocking the Boat

No Kennetly brother could conceivshly remove himself from national polities and presidential speculation. Ted had no intention of renouncing public life. By December, he was ready to return to his career. By then, he was also eager to discuss the 91st Congress and his role in it. "This was the first interfule." he said later. "I had been so involved with the memorial and with the fund-raising dimers. But obviously if was time to begin thinking about next was time to begin thinking about next in." The has no become more than just the rince Kennetly.

Who would speak for the party in the Senate? If no one violated the unwritten rule ("Rock not the boat, lest the boat be rocked when you have hold of the tiller"), the Senate Demceratile leadership would consist of wellliked, if rather bland Majority Leader Mike Mansfeld and three conservatives: Long, Georgia's Richard Russell, who was to be named president pro-tempore, and West Virginia's Robert Byrd, who was to be chairman of other who was to be chairman of the Democratic Conference. Of the four, only Lone was vulnerable.

Red of face, bulbous of nose, chunky of build, erratic in behavior. Lone in his four years as majority whip had virtually abdicated his responsibilities in the job. He left the routine work to Mansfield, Byrd and others, and sometimes even worked at cross purposes with Mansfield. In the last Congress he tied up the Senate for six weeks while vainly fighting for his pet bill on campaign financing. When he decided to defend Connecticut's Thomas Dodd against charges of improper use of campaign funds. Long's strident, stubborn advocacy produced almost as much embarrassment for the Senate as did Dodd's activities. A hawk on Viet Nam, Long has also consistently and rigidly opposed civil rights legislation. While fancying himself something of a Populist in his father's tradition, he has generally been against urban-oriented socialwelfare programs and tax reform.

#### Making the Decision

Long had considerable strength. Many Senators-and many of their constituents and campaign contributors-have vital stakes in the Finance Committee's power over tax legislation. Long also had on his side the tradition of deference to seniority. Theoretically, at least, it would have been easier for a Senator older than Kennedy to make the challenge. Muskie had seemed a logical choice and Kennedy was prepared to back him. But as Kennedy began a Christmas vacation with his family that took them first to Florida and then to Sun Valley, Idaho, the word got out that Muskie had decided not to compete with Long. From Sun Valley, Kennedy telephoned Muskie to be certain of his position. "If you're absolutely sure you won't run," said Kennedy, "maybe I will." Replied Muskie: "Do. I urge vou to." During the next couple of days, Kennedy conferred with aides and like-minded Senate colleagues. Among them: Joseph Tydings of Maryland, Birch Bayh of Indiana, Henry ("Scoop") Jackson of Washington and Bob Kennedy's old friend and supporter, George McGovern of South Dakota.

Several of those he consulted reacted negatively. Why?" some asked him. "Are you sure this is something you want?" Others expressed doubt that the fight was worthwhile, or that in could be won. Kennedy's standard comeback. "Why not?" No one gave what he considered a valid reason for hanging back. Indeed, the more Senators he talked to, the more he became convinced he could win. He already had Miskle's support. Hubert Humphrey,



MUSKIE



McCARTHY



McGOVERN Congress is the fortress.

though lacking a vote, was willing to lend his name to the effort. New Hampshire's Thomas McIntyre also joined up. Mansfield, who had every practical reason for wanting to be rid of Long, could not commit himself publicly, but did nothing to discourage Kennedy when informed of his plans.

Despite the encouragement, it was not until Sunday, Dec. 29, just five days before the vote, that Kennedy made the final decision to go ahead. And it was not until the next day that he publicly announced his decision. By now he was reaching beyond his circle of Senate friends and those he could expect to be sympathetic. "There was no time to write letters," he says, "There was no time for personal contacts. The telephone is not very satisfactory, but it was the only way.

#### Working His Own Way

Kennedy could not reach all 57 Senate Democrats during the holiday period. But he got to most of them, and summarized his appeal this way: "My argument was pretty much the same to each. It was that I felt the job of majority whip was important, that it could be effective, that although the job was not clearly defined, I would try if I won it to make it important to the nation, the Senate and the party." He reminded his colleagues that during Humphrey's tenure as whip, from 1961 through 1964, the Minnesotan had invested the post with dignity and stature; that he had used it to promote the passage of major legislation, "Most liberals," said Kennedy, "felt it important that someone in the leadership should be sensitive to the things they felt strongly about."

Kennedy worked virtually alone as

his own campaign manager and advocate. "I suppose some other calls were made." he conceded. "but the people who made them did so on their own. Long, meanwhile, was fighting back with his own appeals. He got important help from lobbyists for the oil industry, which is deeply indebted to Long for his perennial defense of the oil-depletion allowance

Probably the biggest surprise of the contest was Eugene McCarthy's decision. When he met Kennedy in Washington before the vote, erstwhile Peace Candidate McCarthy explained his decision to support Long, a Viet Nam hawk who has fulsomely praised the police force that battered McCarthy's kids in the Chicago disorders. "I don't know," said McCarthy, "I haven't got anything against Russell Long. I don't see any reason to strike out against him over something this unimportant.'

The Minnesotan added the somewhat casuistic argument that a victory for Kennedy would appear to be a reform move while not actually guaranteeing change-and thus that the liberal cause might be hurt in the long run. Those who tried to fathom McCarthy's motives recalled his longtime animosity toward the Kennedys. On the other hand, he had offered Ted his delegates in Chicago. McCarthy is a member of Long's Finance Committee, and Long is the type who punishes his enemies and rewards his friends, with equal vehemence. Yet at least four other members of Long's committee went with Kennedy. As usual, with McCarthy, his meaning and motives remained private.

It turned out that McCarthy's vote was unnecessary. Long and his allies had gone into the caucus outwardly confident of victory. Less generous critics of Long delightedly pictured the Louisianan's mental tortures as he sought to divine which colleagues who had promised to support him actually voted for Kennedy in the secret ballot. Though the votes of many Senators became known through one means or another (see box page 14), some insisted on trying for absolute privacy. Said Montana's Lee Metcalf: "I will know and God will know how I vote. But I will try to keep the man on my left and right in the caucus from knowing.

#### The New Job

Exactly what had Kennedy won? The post of whip,\* after all, usually carries with it more drudgery than drama. As a factotum and deputy of the majority leader, the whip must help keep routine business flowing. He must also try to maintain party discipline on key issues, which is frequently a futile mission among independent-minded Senators and committee chairmen who are in some cases more powerful than the nominal party leaders. Once party policy on a given issue is established, the whip should defend it. He must serve as a link between the leadership and the rank and file. If he is to live up to this charter, he must sacrifice a measure of political independence and physical mobility.

The post offers unique advantages to Kennedy during the next few years. With the Republicans in control of the White House and all the big-state governorships except Texas, Congress becomes the Democrats' principal sounding board and fortress. In opposition to the White House but in firm control of Capitol Hill, the congressional Democrats thus have wider responsibility and opportunity to assert themselves than they have had with a Democratic President insistent on passing his own legislative program.

If there is to be any Democratic program in the following four years, it must come from Congress. As No. 2 man on the majority side and a member of the steering committee. Ted Kennedy will have a major role in for-mulating policy. Majority Leader Mansfield, a former college professor from Montana, has never been an aggressive legislative leader and, at 65, he has no aspiration for higher elective office. Thus Kennedy, his heir apparent, should have ample opportunity to show his mettle.

Moreover, as assistant majority leader. Kennedy will be able to speak out on any important issue before the Congress, free of the accusation that he is merely promoting his presidential prospects. It will be his responsibility to be

· Originally an English parliamentary usage deriving from the fox-hunting functionary who controls the movement of the hounds and is called the whipper-in In the House of Commons the majority chief whip enjoys an extremely close relationship with the Prime Minister. The chief whip is also frequently the party official in charge of patronage. Edward Heath used this post under Harold Macmillan as a steppingstone to the Tory leadership.



WITH J.F.K. & R.F.K. IN 1958 "Teddy" gradually gave way to "Ted."







AT HARVARD IN 1955

RECOVERING FROM BROKEN BACK

WITH WIFE JOA

Of ambition and nerve there was plenty, of sharp edges and animosities seemingly none.

WITH WIFE JOAN AFTER CAUCUS sities seemingly none.

a vigorous advocate. If, at the same time, he broadens his national reputation and following, that will be only in the line of duty. The fact that he will be more firmly anchored to the Senate floor than he would as an ordinary Senator scarcely hobbles his prospects for 1972. As a Kennedy, he does not have to travel for years to make political contacts or popularize his name.

#### The Only Senate Man

Nor does Ted face any handicups of temperament. "Of all the Kennedys." of the temperament of the temperament and is the office and is the only one who was and is a real Senate man." Neither J.F.K. nor R.F.K. could have won a legislative leadenship post, and it is doubtful that either would have even treat. They were too credies, too impatient with Senate to the real temperament of the senate ambittons.

Ted Kennedy, on the other hand, has always seemed at home in the Senate. He has shown an unusual capacity for combining independence of action with respect for his elders. Whether making a losing fight for draft reform or leading a successful floor revolt against an important House bill on redistricting, a measure that carried the blessing of a House-Senate conference committee, Kennedy was always sufficiently tactful to make a minimum of enemies. He worked hard and effectively to increase aid to South Vietnamese refugees. He was a leader in liberalizing the basic U.S. immigration law. In 1965 he blundered badly by pushing a minor Kennedy crony for a federal judgeship, but when his error became apparent even to him, he saved the Senate the embarrassment of voting on the nomination by asking the White House to shelve it.

As it was, his campaign to depose Long could not have failed to advance his fortunes. Defeat would have cost Kennedy nothing within the Senate because the fight was brief and relatively free of rancor. Nationally, defeat could have still benefited Kennedy within the moderate-to-liberal constituency that is his natural home. Regardless of the outcome, challenge to a Senate autocrat could only be regarded as a sign of courage. It those who came out of 1968 itching for political reform, Kennedy demonstrated the will to achieve it.

In response to the renewed White In response to the renewed White Heave alk that followed his victory. Kense talk that followed his victory. Kense talk that followed his victory. Heave that the state of the state of the my full attention to the Senate, "he told a Thist corresponden: "You go on, and you see what happens I am not planning four years or eight years or twelve years in the future. I am planning to serve my party and my country now, to the best of my ability, in the United States Senate."

Of course. But how he serves there. and how the Democratic majority fares, can have important effects on both his own and his party's prospects. There will probably be no shortage of tests. Senate Democrats from the center leftward will be pushing for many of the domestic proposals emphasized in the party platform, notably antipoverty efforts, aid to education, health programs and other goals ringed with dollar signs. Lyndon Johnson's budget for fiscal 1970 is expected to include a \$1.5 billion increase in education aid. Some of the liberals want much more; many conservatives will fight for much less. What to do about the Office of Economic Opportunity, which many Republicans would like to dismantle, is another certain subject of conflict.

The overall Johnson budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1 will total about \$192 billion. up \$7.6 billion over the current year. This presumes a halving of the income tax surcharge to \$50 a proposal that Richard Nixon 5s understood to have accepted, if somewhat reductanly. This would allow for funding urban programs at roughly their ourreductanly. This would allow for funding urban programs at programs and the incurrent programs at the country of the liberals and conservatives. It would, however, permit an increase in the military budget of \$4.9 billion (to \$78.5 bill.) lion), which is less than the service chiefs and their partisans on Capitol Hill want. House Armed Services Chairman Mendel Krevs inssists that defense spending will have to go up by still anamerican their control of the services of a service of a service of the services of a new Navy. The amount is nearly triple the funds available for shipbuilding this year.

#### Large Promises

The Senate must still consider-and will probably approve-the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. But foreign aid and trade agreements may lead to sulfurous squabbles. The aid program seems destined to be squeezed down still further, and protectionists will again be seeking assistance for some domestic industries. There is also a resolution pending in the Senate that would demand congressional approval before the President commits U.S. forces overseas. On the troop issue, Kennedy reflects an executive rather than a legislative viewpoint, observing that such infringements on presidential powers get into "dangerous waters." But he would like to see the Senate at least express itself more freely on foreign affairs.

On most other predictable questions, Kennedy can be expected generally to defend the established liberal viewpoint. His specific ideas remain for the moment as uncertain as Nixon's. Nevertheless, Ted Kennedy has made large promises that go beyond the technical confines of his new post. He has pledged to promote an independent Democratic program. He vows that the Senate "must be made responsive to the demand of the people for institutions that are more relevant." How close he comes to fulfilling these self-imposed demands will be an absorbing subject not only for his fellow legislators and the new President, but above all for millions of Americans who are fascinated by the indomitable Kennedy legend and its latest inheritor.

#### Back to the Fold

Debonair as ever, trading jokes with old acquantances, the familiar figure cold acquantances the familiar figure cold hovered at the edge of the floor when the House convened last week. Despite this jaunts air. Adam Clayton Powell betrayed some of the nervousness of a dispossessed relative at a family reunen as his sometime colleagues took the oath of office from venerable House Speaker John McCormack.



POWELL AFTER BEING SWORN IN Private ire but public charity.

voted 251 to 160 to let Powell take his seat. From the rear of the chamber, where he had been waiting during the debate. Powell strode forward to take the oath from John McCormack.

His chief champion in the debate was his erstwhile inquisitor, Brooklyn Democrat Emanuel Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and head of the special investigatory body that aired Powell's linen two years ago. "Any additional punishment would be vindictive," cried Celler. "It would be Draconian." He challenged the House: "He who is without sin in this chamber, let him cast the first stone. Judge not lest you be judged-particularly with reference to dear ones on the payroll.' That capacious euphemism stirred many of Celler's colleagues to private ire but public charity More bluntly, Arizona's Morris Udall,

the lopsided loser the day before in his fight to win the speakership from Mc-Cormack, declared: "Adam Clayton Powell isn't my idea of a Congressman. But we've seated all kinds in the 180year history of this chamber. Don't close the door again on the 500,000 people of the 18th District of New York. Don't further divide this country. For 22 months, Powell's largety black constittions, and the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the control of the contro

Fine for Sins, When the House unseated Powell in 1967, it deposed him as chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, stripping him of all the perquisites that the post contents are the result of the post contents and meter of an 325,2000 fine promote and meter of an 325,2000 fine proposed in the proposed post proposed in the proposed post proposed post proceedings are the proposed post proposed post proceedings and proposed post proceedings are to accept the terms.

Powell accepted the conditions instantly but threatned to challenge the fine in court. He was not unprepared for the result. Claiming quarters in the marbled Rayburn House Office Buildings five days before the vote. he ordered them redecorated. Sounding quite like the wolk Adam, he said happily of his had before. Only this is bigger, and I hade before. Only this is bigger, and I have a garbage disposal."

#### THE NEW ADMINISTRATION No. 2 Men

Wisconsin's Melvin Laird, the incoming Secretary of Defense, knows the Pentagon well. For 14 of his 16 years in the House, he served on the appropriations subcommittee handling military spending, and he has shown familiarity with national-security issues as a frequent critic of Democratic defense policies. The chink in Laird's armor is his lack of administrative experience, and last week he moved to close it with an impressive appointment. As his Deputy Secretary of Defense, No. 2 man in the Government's biggest department (\$80 billion a year, a military and civilian personnel of 4,500,000), he picked one of the nation's most unusual and successful businessmen: Centimillionaire David Packard, 56, board chairman of California's prosperous Hewlett-Packard Co.

Hewlett-Packard Co.

Packard and William Hewlett, a Stanford classmate (34), started the electronics company in a Palo Atto garage in 1939 with a 5600 state. Their flow may be supported by the state of the state o

\* To be paid in \$1,150 monthly installments during his two-year term, leaving Powell \$1,350 a month before taxes from his \$30,000-a-year congressional salary.



PACKARD
Anything but a stereotype.

become the world's largest maker of electronic measuring devices. In the post-war era of computers, television and solid-state circuitry, its sales have grown to \$269 million annually. It is a rare U.S. TV repair shop that does not use Hewlett-Packard equipment to detect picture-tube defects.

Student Target. Three years ago, Packard began a series of company commitments to better the lot of underskilled blacks and Mexican-Americans. He started training programs for the started programs for



RICHARDSON

Equipment is what matters.

during a campus sit-in last May, he was the only high-level university official who talked to the protesters.

"You have made a great deal of progress in getting power and influencing how the university is run," he told the Stanford students. "But," Packard warned, "if you get in a confrontation. you'll lose all this and the university will lose too." As he left, one sit-in leader observed: "I don't believe it. There's a guy we've been cursing for twelve months. and when he shows up in person everyone sits in stunned silence." Last summer. Packard bired Phil Taubman, a Stanford Daily editor and TIME campus correspondent, as "radical in residence, with free rein to look into any aspects of Hewlett-Packard's operations he chose. "The type of job reflects Packard's style," Taubman reports. "I now have a less stereotyped image of the business world. But I still see business as a barely enlightened force for creative change in American society.

Impossible Problem. The size of Packard's stake in a company that does more than a third of its business (\$100) million last year) with the Government and Government contractors will raise questions when he comes before the Senate Armed Services Committee for hearings on confirmation to his \$30,000-ayear post. He will be the richest man to join the Government since Nelson Rockefeller served as Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in the Eisenhower Administration. However, Rockefeller's investments were widely diversified. The holdings of Packard and his wife consist almost entirely of 3,610,700 shares of his own company -a 29% interest in Hewlett-Packard that was worth \$299,688,100 at last week's stock-market closing.

"When I considered this matter," said Packard last week, "my first response was that I have an impossible conflict-of-interest problem." He may still be right. Because his holdings in Hewlett-Packard are so large, he cannot unload them without drastically affecting the market price of the stock. He also argues that the voting rights to his large block clock must remain with Hewlett-Packard management and not go to stranger. For Hewlett-Packard to stop doing remain the properties of the propert

Therefore, he proposes to put his stock into a short-term trust managed by members of the Hewlett-Packard board, with dividends and any capital gains soing to charity. Eventually, Packard will get the stock back. Because of that, his proposed arrangement seems to violate the rule-of-thumb laid down for incoming Cabinet officers by John Erhitchman, who will be a White House

 Eisenhower's first Defense Secretary Charles Wilson sold \$2.5 million worth of General Motors stock before taking office in 1953. A successor, Robert McNamara, also an automobile company president, was compelled to sell \$1.5 million in Ford stock in 1960. counsel in the Nixon Administration. Says Ehrlichman: "We don't want any whiff of a question. They've got to put their assets out of their control and even out of their knowledge."

In Manhattan last weekend, Presidentelect Nixon named a fresh face and a familiar one to top posts at the State Department under Secretary-designate William Rogers, Massachusetts Attorney General Elliot Richardson, 48, who was briefly Acting Secretary of HEW in the Eisenhower Cabinet when Rogers was Attorney General, will be Under Secretary of State. He comes from an old Boston investment-banking family, and his second cousin, Francis Sargent, will succeed John Volpe as Governor when Volpe resigns to become Nixon's Secretary of Transportation. Richardson has been president of Boston's World Af-

#### ARMED FORCES

Heroes or Survivors?

The 82 crewmen of U.S.S. Pueblo were officially welcomed as heroes when they came home after eleven months as captives of Communist North Korea. At the same time, the Navy warned them that they would have to face a court of inquiry. Five admirals were named to investigate the surrender of the electronic spy ship and its crew's comduct in prison, where they signed much-publicized "confessions" to crimes against North Korea's sovereigned.

Could not Pueblo's crew have defended or at least seuttled their ship to keep its secrets out of Communist hands? The question bothered Georgia's Senator Richard Russell, the influential outgoing chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee. Finally last week.



"PUEBLO" CREWMEN LAW & HAYES IN SAN DIEGO One day Big Brother, next day The Bear.

fairs Council but, like Rogers, is without direct experience of foreign policymaking. "What matters," he says, "is that one is equipped by education and experience for making tough decisions."

The professional expertise in State's top echelons will come from Career Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson, 60, who is currently serving in Tokyo. In 33 years as a foreign-service officer, Johnson has also been assigned to Korea, China, Manchuria, Brazil, the Philippines, Czechoslovakia, Thailand and Viet Nam. He will be the No. 3 man, Under Secretary for Political Affairs. Johnson's appointment was particularly popular with career foreign-service officers, whose Foreign Service Association recently recommended that the No. 3 job go to a professional diplomat. Nixon also announced that he would ask Ellsworth Bunker, 74, the U.S. Ambassador in Saigon, to stay on in South Viet Nam for the time being.

he raised the doubts that have bothnered many Americans. "It is a very said and tragic affair," he said. "We presented the Russians with hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of research in communications." Russells said that the communications." Russell said that the communications." Russell said that the lower skipper, Communder Lloyd M. Bucher. "These men are being hailed as heroes," he added. "They are heroes, in the sense that they survived the imprisonment. But they did sign a great many statements that did not reflect amy statements that did not reflect to investigate further to see just what hero-type things they performed.

Terror and Torture. The Navy was saving the Pueblo's story for the court, which is expected to convene at Coronado, Calif., later this month, and it ordered the crew to say nothing. Meanwhile, it awarded ten Purple Hearts to crewmen wounded in the high-seas hijacking. Last week, too, after Secretary

of Defense Clark Clifford demanded an investigation of the ugly tales of beatings inflicted on the Pueblo's men, the Navy permitted two sailors to give a public accounting of terror and torture as prisoners of North Korea.

"I was beaten with a two-by-two that was about four feet long," said Quartermaster First Class Charles Benton Law Jr., 27. "I was in a kneeling position on a deck in front of this desk. The guard was striking me across the shoulders and back with it. This stick broke in half on one of the blows, and he kept on using the two halves he had until it ended up in four pieces. So he left and came back with a piece of fourby-four. I assumed the same position, kneeling on the deck, and received a few blows on the shoulders and back. Law was then kicked, punched and cuffed by his guards. Altogether, he estimated, he was hit 250 times or more.

"I didn't bother to count them all." Few Psychic Bruises, Radioman Second Class Lee Roy Hayes, a gaunt 26year-old, admitted that "I was not beat as bad as many." Nevertheless, X rays taken in San Diego showed that his jaw had been broken. One of the chief tormentors was a North Korean colonel nicknamed "The Bear," who worked over Hayes and the rest of the crew "One day they treat you nice, and they are your big brothers," Hayes explained. "The next day, for no reason, it would he the opposite. Everyone was kept in terror, waiting to be beat. That was the worst part-there was nothing you could do but sit there and wait."

The crew came through their ordeal with surprisingly few psychic bruises. 
They were trying to create doubts in our minds about our country and about our country and about sured that the American people had forgotten Pueblo. When the freed crewmen were granted a brief New Year liberty from questioning by intelligence officers, only Bucher was restricted to a San from nervous and physical exhaustion.

Happier Than Hall. Law was beaten on Dee, 12, only eleven days before on Dee, 12, only eleven days before the crew's release, when the Communists discovered they had been outwitted by their prisoners. When a North Korean photographer snapped eight graining sailors last October, nobody noticed that three of the captives were wigwagging an internationally recognized signal of obscenity with their middle fingers.

Unknowing Communist functionaries used the picture to advertise the home comforts of their jail, When a house them of their gallet, the jailers turned on their hapless prisoners. Although all the men in the picture were tortired, they were elaited by their feat. "About hell," Law recommend, "because wereybody could see what we were trying to do." Making loods of their captors and signaling their view of North Koreas."

#### THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

You get knocked down day after day and you keep coming back, and you learn that you can't win all the time, but if you keep coming back, you might win at last.

That locker-room homily on football was delivered not by Knute Rookne or Alonzo Stage, but by the next President of the U.S. Perhaps because if applies equally well to his political career, Richard Nixon has never lost interest in the sport that imprired it, the rices of his football days at Whittier College—he was not very good—and turns to the newspaper sports page right af-



NIXON WITH WHITTIER COACH
A night for reflection.

ter skimming the political columnists. After one campaign appearance in Miami, the relaxed by tossing a football around on the airport agron at 3 a.m. Last week—even though he was vacationing in Key Biscayne, just a few miles from the Orange Bowl—Nixon picked up stakes for a trip back to California and the Rose Bowl, He calls if with prize games."

Tournament of Noses. The Presidentelect became an impassioned, if studiedly neutral fan inside Pasadena's huge stadium, despite the fact that Pat Nixon is a graduate of the Pacific Eight champion, Southern Cal. He leaped to his feet when Heisman Trophy Winner O. J. Simpson took off on his 80-yard touchdown run and summoned with rapid gestures his own version of instant replay for the benefit of former Oklahoma Football Coach Bud Wilkinson, who sat on Nixon's right. A reporter inquired if Nixon was attending his first Rose Bowl game. "Oh no. I've seen several," he replied, recalling that the first was in 1930, when Southern Cal beat Pittsburgh 35-0. "Pittsburgh just didn't have the horses."\*

At half time, to demonstrate his impartiality, Nixon walked from Ohio State's side of the field to a seat in the Southern Cal stands, pausing to have his picture snapped with Comedian Bob Hope. The result, as New York's Daily News observed the next morning, was a "tournament of noses."

Next day Nixon helicoptered from his hotel to the clinic of Dr. John Lungren, a Long Beach internist who has traveled with his campaign party in every national race since 1952, to get his annual physical checkup. He was pronounced in "excellent condition," agreed to use the White House pool for occasional exercise, then toured a community-built hospital near by. He found a lesson there too. Many Americans, he said, think that they can escape rising medical costs by the "knee-ierk reaction" of asking the Federal Government to provide "some kind of a system of free medical care." Declared Nixon: "I don't want to see the Government become so overwhelming that it will suppress this sort of institution.

Desire to Compete. The finale in California was a "Welcome Home, Pat and Dick" party in half a dozen towns in the area where Nixon grew up. It was staged-inevitably-as a "This Is Your Life" show. The 9,000 rooters who packed Anaheim's convention center were treated to recollections of Nixon's youth by everyone from Speech Teacher H. Lynn Sheller, who told of the future President's "tremendous desire to succeed and to compete," to 92year-old Ella Furnas, who was introduced as the first person to hold Nixon when he was born in Yorba Linda 56 years ago this week. Did he cry? Recalled Mrs. Furnas: "He just quarreled."

It was a night, as Nison later put it, for a man to relief on "his neighbors, his friends, the people from whom he neame." No noe had much to say about his political career, though Toastmaster, an old friend, observed: "I've known him since he was a young today, He's General Eisenhower's grand-son's father-in-law."

The Actual Banch. However, Nixonis friends were not about to let him forget the lumps in his football record at full-blooded Shoshnean Indian who coached 155-16. Tackle Nixon in 1933. Presenting Nixon with his first varsity letter. Newman explained. "The reason him to get over his bruises." Then, to provide the proper setting for photographers, some 30 of Nixonis teammates carried out the "actual bench" on which will be the proper setting for his provide the proper setting for photographers, some 30 of Nixonis teammates carried out the "actual bench" on which whitties' history vast out most games.

Actually, the game to which Nixon referred was played in 1933. When Pitt and Southern Cal met at the Rose Bowl in 1930, the score was 47-14 in favor of U.S.C.

#### The Key Compound

If has no sewage system and poor telephone service. After a hurricane, the roughly paved streets are often under water for days. The architecture might best be described as "Florida nondeseript." Yet Key Biscapse, only 15 minutes from Miami's garsh strip, is fondthe blided as an "island paradise" by its chamber of commerce—and in many ways it is.

The kids (and many adults) go barefoot, the primary hobby is beachwalking, and almost everyone seems to Know everyone else, Awa former resident puts it, life there is casual and tropical, "exactly what you'd think Florida should be." It is a middle-class dream of the place to go when the children are grown and retirement looms. For the next four years, Key Biscapire' will be Presidentgrank of the president of the L.B.L. ranch or John Kennedy's Hyaninsport compound.

Nixon has been vacationing in Key Biscayne off and on for more than 20

• The island is named after the bay, which many assume is simply a variation on the Bas of Biscap, between France and Spain. Another theory is that it is named after Don Pedro el Biscaino, nortime keeper of swans at the Spanish court, who lived on one of the islands in the bay.





NIXON WHITE HOUSE AT KEY BISCAYNE\*

Where to go when the children are grown and retirement looms.

years, although he had never owned property on the Key itself. While he does not say much about his reasons for liking the place, he has spoken in general terms about its informality. Perhaps the most important factor in his decision to settle the post of th

beachfront compound.

That compound was put together in a brief burst of home-burying just be-fore Christmas. Nixon first purchased a three-bedroom, three-bath house for \$127,700, then bought an adjoining dwelling for a similar price from Senator George Smathers to create a three-burst of the state of the state

Easy Neighbors. Now workmen are planting a thick hibiscus hedge around the compound to protect residents from the eyes of the curious. Bay Lane, on which the three houses stand, is blocked off by a five-foot-high, tightly latticed redwood screen. (An island resident says that she "really thinks most of the people feel sorry that he now has to live the way he has to.") There are rumors that one of the other two houses on the bay side of Bay Lane is currently occupied by Secret Servicemen, who control all entry to the street, Mrs. Perry O'Neal, whose husband owns the fifth bayside house on Bay Lane, says that she is "delighted to have the Nixons as neighbors. We know them only slightly, and we don't bother them." Key Biscavners are used to notables. Among residents are Sportscaster Red Barber, Aircraft Pioneer Grover Loening, N.Y. Yankee Official Larry MacPhail, Samuel C. Johnson, president of Johnson's Wax, Jack Paar and International Telephone and Telegraph President Harold S. Geneen. No longer on the scene is Candy Mossler, acquitted in 1966 of the murder of her wealthy husband Jacques. For the most part, residents seem quietly pleased that Nixon has joined their group, but there are a few minority opinnons. Told of the Nixon purchases, one resident sniffed: "Hmmph. There goes the neighborhood."

Before Nixon's arrival, Key Biscayne's major claim to fame was Crandon Park. a huge oceanfront expanse of beach and picnic facilities that takes up most of the Key's northern end. The residential area is in mid-island, and another, smaller park occupies the southern tip. About 5,000 people live on the key, and their incomes range from around \$10,000 to the six-figure bracket. There is an equally varied set of homes: unpretentious three-bedroom cottages sell for about \$20,000, but some large houses sell for more than \$300,000. There is a not-particularly-elegant yacht club, shopping centers and a restaurant or two, including Nixon's favorite, Jamaica Inn. The island's rapid development prompted Mrs. Muriel Curtis, president of the Key Biscayne Beach Club, to say that she feels that she "should have blown up the bridge 17 years ago, when we were all barefoot and happy

Wasp Enclave. Key Biscayne, in fact, has until now been a quiet, relaxed, offshore suburb largely populated by white, Anglo-Saxon. Protestant Americans. "Sure," says Real Estate Broker Peter Ferguson, a twelve-year resident, "we have our drunks, our fags, our swinging couples and our divorcees-just like any other place." But the island has few problems faced by most mainland communities. Only three Negroes live there. While the Key Biscayne Hotel quietly ended its gentiles-only policy a decade ago, the Key Biscayne Club still allows no one but Caucasians to enjoy its facilities. (A Negro youth and his white host were thrown off the club's beach for breaking that rule in 1966.)

For Richard Nixon, the prototype of

\* The houses left and center are Nixon's; the one at right is Bebe Rebozo's

the transient, rootless American, Key Biscayne is an appropriate hideaway. He has almost no friends on the key, and his visits there will be therapeutic, not social. Born and educated in California. Nixon went to Washington, spent almost six restless years in equally restless Manhattan, and now faces a hectic four-year term. Key Biscayne, populated by people very like himself who have come South seeking sun and sand, offers him the comfort and privacy he needs, and tactful, close-mouthed Bebe Rebozo is one of the few intimates deeply trusted by the President-elect. "They're not far wrong if they call it Dullsville," says Senator Smathers. Given the burdens Nixon will assume on Jan. 20. Dullsville may be just the spot he needs in his leisure time.

ters to provide basic training.\* These centers hold workshops for potential candidates on legal requirements for filing, costs and techniques of campaigning, and their official duties. They also provide advice to those already in office and help black officials to research and introduce legislation.

Establishing Authority. Valuable as this assistance is, it is still the black officials themselves who must solve the problems of establishing their authority in a largely hostile white society. White intransigence to political integration takes many forms, ranging from defiance to outright intimidation. Black justices and constables are told by white offenders that "no nigger is going to tell us what to do." Moses Riddick, a member of the Board of Supervisors

Crisis of Identity. Frustrating and vicious as white resistance can be, it is only part of the problem. Many black officials are split over the question of whom they represent, often finding themselves in a crossfire between militant and moderate members of the Negro community, including many who feel that they should not have run in the first place. When A. W. Willis campaigned unsuccessfully for mayor of Memphis in 1967, his "real fight" was with the city's black community. His effort, he said, was undermined by Negroes "who felt that a black man had a nerve trying to be mayor," and by black militants who wanted to boycott the entire election. In Richmond, Va., two Negro councilmen were defeated for reelection when the black leadership sup-





Agents of liberation and redemption.



RACES The Other Half of the Battle

When Mrs. Geneva Collins took office as Chancery Clerk in Mississippi's Claiborne County, the two-member white staff quit. Mrs. Collins is black. Dan Nixon, a Negro magistrate in Brownsville, Tenn., was never informed of the date for the swearing-in ceremony after his election and had to seek out a local judge to be formally installed in office. Griffin McLaurin, a black constable in Tchula, Miss., has a problem with the white justice of the peace in his district. Says McLaurin: "When I bring someone in on a traffic charge, if it's a white man, he'll let him go. But if it's a Negro, he'll fine him.'

Slowly and painfully, most of the 382 Negroes who have been elected to public offices in the South-ranging from mayor and state representative to constable and justice of the peacehave discovered that getting elected is only half the battle. Now, to help solve some of the problems facing Southern black officeholders, the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council has set up five campus service cen-

in Suffolk. Va., had a cross burned on his lawn after winning a primary. James Jolliff, a black constable in Wilkinson County, Miss., was arrested on charges of impeding and intimidating officers and was temporarily suspended from his office when he stopped Alcoholic Beverage Commission agents from searching a Negro cafeteria without a

In several Southern states local officials are paid on the "fee" system, according to the number of cases they handle. In towns where there is more than one justice of the peace, white officers can choose which J.P. they will bring minor offenders to for hearings. If one J.P. is black and the other white, the Negro official is simply ignored. William Childs, a black justice of the peace in Tuskegee, Ala., is one victim of this system. Childs charges that the white J.P. in his district averages 300 to 400 traffic cases a month, while he gets no more than 20.

\* They are located at Southern University and A. & M. College, Baton Rouge, La.: Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.; Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss.; Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.: and Miles College, Birmingham, Ala.

ported two white liberals to replace them. Both the Negroes had supported a measure to increase city transportation fares, and one had voted against an openhousing regulation, arguing that the council was not empowered to pass

such a measure. The number of Negro-elected officials in the South has been rising steadily since the Voting Rights Act of 1965. and the surge is expected to continue. With it will grow the crisis of identity that blacks and whites must face in the South, and the problems will doubtless multiply. So, in the longer run, may the opportunities to root out discrimination, Says Dr. Samuel DuBois Cook, Negro professor of political science at Duke University: "Today, while it is true that the Negro still is part subject, it is also true that he is much nearer the start of political equality than at any previous time. He now has a toehold in the Southern political process. Negroes can help redeem the past. They can be liberating and redemptive agents. Black men, working with white men of reason, good will and a sense of justice, can largely free the South from the chains and illusions of the past."

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#### THE CASE FOR A VOLUNTEER ARMY

THE concept of a volunteer armed force for the U.S. is one of the few national propositions that have scarcely a single enemy. President-elect Richard Nixon is strongly for it. The Department of Defense holds that "reliance upon volunteers is clearly in the interest of the armed forces." Such conservatives as Barry Goldwater and William Buckley back the idea, and so do many liberals, including James Farmer and David Dellinger. Young men under the shadow of the draft want it, and so do their parents. Most of American tradition from the Founding Fathers on down is in favor, as were the untold millions of immigrants who came to America to avoid forced service in the conscript armies of czars and kaisers

A volunteer armed force would seem to have something for everybody. For the Pentagon, it would provide

a careerist body of men staying in the ranks long enough to learn their jobs and do them well; as it is, 93% of drafted soldiers leave the service when their two-year tour of duty ends. For constitutionalists, a volunteer army would affirm the principle that free men should not be forced into involuntary servitude in violation of the 13th Amendment. For philosophers, it would restore freedom of choice; if a man wants to be a soldier, he can do so, and if not, he does not have to. The idea also appeals to all those who have become increasingly aware that the draft weighs unfairly upon the poor and the black, the dropout and the kid who does not get to college.

For all this rare unanimity of opinion, however, it seems hardly likely that the U.S. will soon achieve what Nixon has promised to build toward:

"an all-volunteer armed force." A main reason for this is that the Pentagon's basic support for the idea of a volunteer army is heavily qualified by worries that it will not work-while the draft has now delivered the bodies without fail for two decades

#### Worries in the Pentagon

Burned into military memories is the hasty dismantlement of the U.S. armed forces after World War II, when the nation returned to its traditional military stance: a small number of voluntary regulars, backed up by reserves and the National Guard. The Army managed to attract 300,000 volunteers, of whom West Point's Colonel Samuel H. Hays wrote: "In an infantry battalion during that period one might find only two or three high school graduates in nearly a thousand men. Technical proficiency was not at a high level; delinquency and court-martial rates were." Getting choosier, the Army raised qualifying scores on aptitude tests from 59 to 70, 80, and finally 90. Simultaneously, it limited recruits to men without dependents and those willing to sign up for a threeyear hitch. When the Berlin blockade and the Communist seizure of Czechoslovakia took place in 1948, the Pentagon complained that it was far under strength and that relying on volunteers had failed. Congress was told that the draft was needed to get manpower and show U.S. determination to check Communist aggression. The clumsily titled Universal Military Training and Service Act was passed. After that, proposals for returning to a volunteer army were not heard for years.

The military arguments against the volunteer army nowadays derive from new judgments about the size of the forces needed, the cost, and the necessity of flexibility. Certainly nothing but a draft could have supplied the 2.800,000 doughboys of World War I or the 10 million G.I.s of World War II, and the Pentagon's estimate of its current needs runs to similar magnitudes: 3,454,160 of the present moment, and 2,700,000 when peace returns. To raise the Viet Nam-inflated forces, the Department of Defense has relied on the draft to bring in about one-third of new troops and on the scare power of the draft to induce thousands of others to "volunteer." The draftees go to the Army, mostly to the infantry; the glamorous Air Force never has to draft anyone, and the Navy and Marines only rarely.

The Defense Department's study of the practicability

of a volunteer army, made five years ago, proved to the department's satisfaction that it still would not work Even allowing for growth in militaryage population, DOD found that it could not expect to get more than 2,000,000 men, at least 700,000 short of pre-Viet Nam needs. As for the possibilities of increasing incentives, the Pentagon concluded that "pay alone is a less potent factor than might be expected" and that fringe benefits have small appeal for young men not deeply conscious of the value of medical care or retirement pay. On the other hand, Richard Nixon holds to the old American idea that it should be possible to devise incentives-pay among them-that will draw men into service.

The Pentagon's estimates of pay increases sufficient to attract a volunteer

army ranged startlingly from \$4 bil-Iton to \$17 billion a year; Nixon says that he has found "authoritative studies" suggesting that a volunteer force could be set up for \$5 billion to \$7 billion extra. The Pentagon speculates that pensions for a volunteer army might be astronomical, but presumably they would at least partly and eventually replace the \$6 billion a year (sixth largest single item in the federal budget) that the nation pays to ex-servicemen who feel that something is their due for having been drafted. Savings in training costs could run to \$750 million a year, according to the Department of Defense: another economy would result because the proportion of time spent in training would be smaller in relation to a volunteer's long hitch than to a draftee's quick in-and-out. More basically, the extra cost of a volunteer army would be more apparent than real, because paying servicemen wages lower than they could get in a free market is, in effect, a subsidy for the De-partment of Defense, "We shift the cost of military service from the well-to-do taxpayer, who benefits by lower taxes, to the impecunious young draftee," explains Economist John Kenneth Galbraith.

A number of military thinkers contend that establishing a volunteer armed force limits the flexibility of response to threats. When Khrushchev got tough with President Kennedy in 1961, for example, the President easily increased U.S. might by authorizing Selective Service to have each of its 4,000 draft boards pull in more men. Presumably war on a big scale could rapidly outrun the capacities of a volunteer army, possibly requiring every able-bodied man. Reserves therefore would



have to be maintained—with incentives for reservists instead of the threat of the draft. Even the draft itself probably should be kept on stand-by, perhaps for use with the permission of Congress or in case of declared wars.

Another reason that military men would hate to see the draft go is that they think it provides them with manpower of greater quality as well as quantity. As Colonel Hays noted, volunteers, unpressured by the draft, tended to be "marginal" when the Army last tried them. But he was speaking of men who had grown up in the pinched and deprived Depression years. With the right inducements, a modern technological army should be able to attract technology-minded volunteers, educated and educable enough to cope with missile guidance, intelligence analysis, computer programming, medical care and other demanding jobs. Given five or ten years in service, volunteers should be trainable to considerable skills, to judge from the experience of Canada and Britain, the only major nations that have volunteer forces. Though these armies are small, not having the great global responsibilities of the American forces, they provide enviable examples of high effectiveness, low turnover and contented officers. Lieut. General A. M. Sharp, Vice Chief of the Defense Staff of Canada, contends that freewill soldiers are "unquestionably going to be better motivated than men who are just serving time."

#### Phantom Fears

Civilian reservations about volunteer armed forces also focus on some fears that tend to dissolve upon examination. Some critics have raised the specter of well-paid carcerists becoming either mercenaries or a "state within a state." Nixon, for one, dismisses the mercenary argument as nonsense. The U.S. already pays soldiers a salary. Why should a rise in pay—which for an enlisted man might go from the present \$2,900 a year to as much as \$7,300—turn Americans into mercenaries? Said Nixon. "Were taiking about the same kind of citizen entirely only in the period when we have relied to the draft." The Pentagon itself rejects the Wehrmach-type army, in which men spend all their professional lives in service.

Nixon has also addressed himself to the possibility that a carerist army might become a seedfled for future military coups. That danger is probably inherent in any military force, but, as the President-lect points out, a coup would necessarily some san the President-lect points out, a coup would necessarily some form we already have a career-officer corps, it is hard to see how replening draftees with volunteers would make officers more influential." Nixon might have added that conscript armises have selfom proved any barrier to military coups. Greece's army is manufol with their officers, not to their kinn.

Might not the volunteer army become disproportionately black, perhaps a sort of internal Peter Foreign Legion? Labor Leader Gus Tyler is one who holds that view, he says that a volunteer army would be Tow-income and, ulcall order 'prefer' the uniform because of socio-co-moir compulsions—for the three square meals a day, for the relative egalitatinaism of the barracks or the fox-hole, for the chance to be promoted. "Concrivably, Negroes, could flock to the volunteers," or the proposed of the prefer the pr

As a matter of practice rather than theory, powerful futors would work in a voluntear army toward keeping the proportion of blacks about where it is in the draft army— 11%, or roughly the same as the nation as a whole, yet as yet rises would attract whites as much as blacks, just as both are drawn into police forces for similar compensation. Only the property of the property of the property of the greek as two poorly schooled and leave many whites in college through deferments, would continue to exert their effect. Black Power militancy would work against Negroes' joining the Army, Ronald V. Dellums, a Marine volunteer 13 years ago and now one of two black councilmen in Berkeley, opposes the whole idea of enlistment as a "way for the black people to get up and out of the ghetto existence. If a black man has to become a paid killer in order to take care of himself and his family economically, there must be something very sick about this society." But even if all qualified Negroes were enrolled, the black proportion of the volunteer army could not top 25%. Nixon holds that fear of a black army is fantasy: "It supposes that raising military pay would in some way slow up or stop the flow of white volunteers, even as it stepped up the flow of black volunteers. Most of our volunteers now are white. Better pay and better conditions would obviously make military service more attractive to black and white alike."

One consideration about the volunteer army is that it could eventually become the only orderly way to raise armed forces. The draft though it will prevail by law at least through 1971, is under growing attack. In the mid-50s, most military-age men eventually got drafted, and the inequities of exempting the remainder were not flagrant. Now, despite Viet Nam, military draft needs are dropping, partly because in 1966 Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara started a "project 100,000," which slightly lowered mental and physical standards and drew 70,000 unanticipated volunteers into the forces. Meanwhile, the pool of men in the draftable years is rising, increasingly replenished by the baby boom of the late Armed forces manpower needs have run at 300,000 a year lately, but they will probably drop to 240,000 this year. On the other hand, the number of men aged 19 to 25 has jumped from 8,000,000 in 1958 to 11.5 million now -and will top 13 million by 1974. The unfairness inherent in the task of arbitrarily determining the few who shall serve and the many who shall be exempt will probably overshadow by far the controversies over college deferments and the morality of the Viet Nam war. In the American conscience, the draft-card burners planted a point: that conscription should be re-examined and not necessarily perpetuated. The blending of war protest with draft protest, plus the ever more apparent inequities of Selective Service, led Richard Nixon to move his proposal for a volunteer army to near the top of his priorities.

#### Healing Tensions

The position from which to start working for a volumeer army is that, so a large extent, the nation already has one—in the sense that two-thirds of its present troops are enlisters. Neither Nixon nor anyone else visualizes a rapid changeover. The draft will doubt-less endure until the war in Viet Nam ends, but it could then be phased out gradually. After that, the draft structure can be kept in stand-by readiness, thinks with well come of age during the next decade in constant uncertainty and apprehensions.

If Nixon and his executive staff can move ahead with legislation and the new Secretary of Defense prod and caiole his generals and admirals, the new Administration will go far toward its aim. A volunteer army might help ease racial tensions, perhaps by ending the imbalance that has blacks serving in the front lines at almost three times their proportion in the population and certainly by removing the arbitrariness of the draft that puts them there. The move would also eliminate the need to force men to go to war against their consciences, and end such other distortions as paying soldiers far less than they would get if they were civilians, or forcing other young men into early marriages and profitless studies to avoid the draft. Incentive, substituted for compulsion, could cut waste and motivate pride. Not least, a volunteer army would work substantially toward restoring the national unity so sundered by the present inequalities of the draft.

#### THE WORLD

#### THE RISKS OF REPRISAL

N the aftermath of the reprisal raid Beirut attack, however, Israel found iton Beirut airport by Israeli commandos, the Middle East last week seemed closer to war than at any time since allout hostilities formally ceased 19 months ago. Jordan mobilized 17-year-olds, and King Hussein urgently called for an Arab summit conference Diplomats of the U.S., Russia, Britain and France met in three capitals to discuss the crisis. In Washington, officials judged the Middle East the one place right now where a confrontation with the Russians could occur, and a White House aide reported that the turbulent region is

self largely isolated diplomatically. The raid, which fueled the latest round of violence, struck even Israel's friends as an unhappy example of a propensity to overreact, demanding not a tooth for a tooth but a whole mouthful of teeth for every one lost by Israel

Certainly the provocation had been severe: an Arab terrorist strike at El Al, Israel's vital air link with the rest of the world. The pair of Palestinian terrorists who shot up an El Al Boeing 707 about to take off from Athens airport had also killed one passenger-and tion in violation of its obligations under the charter and the cease-fire resolutions," To Israel's understandable chagrin, the resolution failed to mention the Athens attack (see box following page). Pope Paul VI sent a sympathetic message to Lebanese President Charles Helou, "deploring violent acts" and asking Lebanon to refrain from taking countermeasures

Anger in Israel. The world's reaction -and particularly the Pope's wordsevoked a bitter response in Israel, which met the censure with surprise, bewilderment and then anger. Israel's Minister for Religious Affairs, Zorach Warhaftig, replied that "the Pope's voice was silent when Jewish worshipers were





Considerably more than a tooth for a tooth

uppermost in President Johnson's mind during the final 18 days of his Adminis-

Along the Middle East's frontiers, bristling with weaponry, rolled a drumfire of incidents, any one of which could spark a new war. Israeli and Jordanian artillery dueled across the Jordan valley. Arab fedayeen guerrillas mortared a copper mine and three Israeli settlements, killing an 18-year-old army girl. In reprisal, Israelis strafed fedayeen positions, and jet-escorted helicopters blasted a Jordanian police car, killing three security men. From Lebanon, long the most peaceable of Israel's neighbors, Arab guerrillas rained rocket shells on the town of Oirvat Shemona and a nearby kibbutz, killing two civilians. In reply, Israeli troops shelled the town of Rajar, and traded shells with Lebanese artillery along what had now become Israel's fourth front.

Unhappy Example, Until now, Israel has been able to count in time of crisis on a reservoir of world sympathy for an outnumbered nation surrounded by implacably hostile neighbors. After the

might well have killed everyone ahoard if one of their incendiary grenades had ignited the liner's loaded fuel tanks. Israel accused Lebanon, which had served as the gunmen's point of departure, of harboring the terrorists. At a meeting in Jerusalem, senior cabinet ministers split over whether to raid Beirut airport or attack one of three guerrilla camps that the Israelis claim are located in Lebanon. Premier Levi Eshkol cast his vote with the hard-liners: it would be Beirut.

The Israeli commandos had expected to find only half a dozen Arab planes on the ground; instead, they found and destroyed 13. Israel also miscalculated the raid's explosive effect on world opinion, despite the commandos' care not to take a life for the one lost in Athens. President Johnson publicly termed the raid "serious and unwise" and used considerably stronger language in private. In the United Nations, the U.S. joined the other 14 members of the Security Council in unanimously condemning Israel in the harshest of diplomatic terms for its "premeditated military acattacked at the tomb of the patriarchs in Hebron," referring to a grenade attack that injured 48 Israelis in October. Then, unable to stop there, he went on to castigate Pius XII for being silent "when millions of Jews were murdered" during World War II. Israel rejected the U.N. censure as hopelessly onesided, since Arab nations are regularly protected from similar blame by Soviet veto. Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations. Yosef Tekoah, termed the censure proof of "the moral, political and juridical bankruptcy of the Council regarding the Middle East situation." Tekoah continued, making a justifiable point that most Israelis felt summed up their case: "Is the single life of the Israeli engineer killed in Athens worth less than all the metal and wire and upholstery destroyed in Beirut? Are we to hear that the scrap iron of airplanes is worth more than Jewish blood?

Cast suddenly on the diplomatic defensive, Premier Eshkol said in Jerusalem that "we could not but exercise our right of self-defense. Any tourist knows where to find the terrorist organization in Beirut. International law clearly says that a country that harbors aggressors is an aggressor."

Praview Policy, In Lebanon's case, Israel's policy of holding Arab governments responsible for raids by Palestinian fedageen might prove counterproductive. Lebanon has paid lip servect in the guerrillas, but its army had vent incursions into Israel. Now, declared the Berrut daily An Nahar, "Lebanon has entered the June 5 war." The government considered plans for a draft to bolster its 15,000-man army, but at to bolster its 15,000-man army, but at to bolster its 15,000-man army, but at the same time Lebanese Defense Minthe same time Lebanese Defense Minter and the same time for the same time for the control of the provingly permit the feduyen to operate from its operate from its or

In Washington, the Berrut raid inevitably served to strengthen the hand of State Department advocates of a less unquestioning alliance with Israel. The raid could also make it politically easier for President-elect Richard Nikon to pursue a more even-handed policy in the Middle East, if he should so decide In the East, if he should so decide In the Arab values to "do their utmost to restrain terrorist activity," and no Israel "to recognize that a policy of excessive retainistic most policy of excessive mo

that Israel surely desires.

Sticking Points. If there was one dividend to be found in last week's crisis. it was the fresh sense of urgency imparted to big-power efforts toward a settlement. Russian diplomats in Washington. Paris and London began pressing for an agreement that could be offered to both sides with big-power endorsement. In a week of intensive conversations, there were hints of a new Soviet willingness to search for accommodation on such sticking points as demarcation of boundaries, free navigation, demilitarized zones and international guarantees. Some close observers detected an emerging package offer.

Even if the U.S. and Russia could come to a meeting of minds on the Middle East, along with Britain and France as the only other potential sources of arms, the question remained to what extent a settlement could be imposed on the quarrelsome antagonists. The Arabs now seem eager to have their borders guaranteed by the big powers, and the present leaders of the Arab world know that an imposed settlement is the only kind that they could politically survive. Israel insists that any lasting peace can only be negotiated by those responsible for living with it, and stoutly opposes bigpower intervention. Against this is the fact that Arabs and Israelis remain farther away from settling their affairs than ever and, in the opinion of many, the Middle East remains too dangerous and unpredictable a situation to go unfettered much longer. The real question last week was whether the crisis that led to the talks would explode before diplomacy could shape a settlement.

#### In Defense of Israel

JSRAEL'S most articulate advocate is Abba S. Eban, who as Foreign Minister has the task of explaining bis country's actions to the world. Last week, in an exclusive interview with TISME Correspondent John Shaw, Eban reflected on the reasons and possible solutions for Israel's present plight:

Will the adverse international reaction to the Beirut raid affect Israel's policy of retaliation?

We have no policy of retaliation. We have a policy of survival. If retaliation helps survival, we are for it. If someone could prove we could survive by giving Arab violence a free rein, then we would do so. But nobody has proved this.

The Israeli press has been invoking the history of the persecution of Jews in claiming that there is international discrimination against Israel. Do you think this attitude is justified?

The international utitude toward Israel cannot be entirely detached from traditional relationships between Jews and non-Jews. There is a stereouype of the Jews as passive victims of others' wiper the properties of the properties of the picture of the Jews suffering but also resisting. World consciousness has not fully absorbed this change. I have no other explanation for the fact that the Soviet Union, which invaded Czechodowick and the properties of the properties of the possibility and the properties of the properties of the public gallery but truty into laughter.

Does Israel still believe in international order, or have you decided to go it alone?

The concept of international order is a lewish idea we have been trying for 4,000 years to transmit to the rest of the world. It is an idea that works with streat strength on the Jewish imagination. It is, however, an idea not a reality. The U.N. does not express that idea with any effectiveness in its present combattle or the company of the control of the control

There is talk of the big powers imposing a settlement. What do you consider are the prospects for such a solution? A settlement can only grow from with-

in the region, we believe. Powers outside this region have surprisingly little capacity to make the states here act against what they consider to be their interests. But the big powers can do two things here. They can force Israel and the Arabs to turn to each other by excluding the possibility of an imposed ser-

tlement. And if the adversaries make an agreement, the big powers can support such a settlement.

Some of the reaction to the Beirut raid was caused by fear that it might lead to another war. How dangerous is the situation here now?

If the danger of war has increased, it secause of what happened in Athens, not in Beirut, World War II was not caused by Anglo-French reaction, but by Hitler's initial violence. I do not think the sequence of Arab violence and Israeli reaction, however drastic, necessarily means general war. Nations



FOREIGN MINISTER EBAN

do not get drawn into war; they make general war only by cold decision. In May 1967. President Nasser decided to have a war. I don't think he has made that decision again yet.

What does Israel want or expect from the new U.S. Administration, whose Middle East policy, it is speculated, may be more "evenhanded"?

American policy in the past has never shown bias toward Israel. Thus, if it is evenhanded, it will remain the same, not change. Israel hopes for three things from the U.S. First, that the Administration will see to it that war is not invited by an imbalance of forces here. This means that Israel's defenses should be maintained in the face of the massive Soviet rearming of Egypt. Second, Israel wishes the U.S. to deter the Soviet Union from intervention or intimidation here. And third, we want the new Administration to maintain President Johnson's principle that there can be no Israeli withdrawal from the ceasefire lines except to secure and agreed borders. This principle has been restated to us in Washington recently, and has also been stated by Mr. Nixon on many occasions. We do not expect the Nixon Administration to depart from these three fundamentals, even if the application of them is appraised from time

#### We fill our carburetors with hot air. It's Ford Motor Company's better idea to keep you out of the cold.



-20° at Bemidji, Minnesota

Ford Motor Company has a better idea for getting you started on freezing, cold winter mornings. Controlled Climate Carburetion, standard on all Ford Motor Company cars. It's a simple device. A thermostatically controlled air-duct sends raw winter air over the exhaust manifold. When the air reaches the carburetor, to be blended with fuel, it's up to 50 warmer.

So your engine runs smoother and labors less in those first crucial minutes. And, as a result, lasts longer.

This better idea was developed in sub-zero weather at our Bemidji, Minnesota test facility. It's a better idea you probably never knew was there.

But it's why another better idea like SelectShift, our automatic transmission that can be shifted manually to give you better control on snowy roads, means even more. Because it's connected to an engine that runs smoother in sub-zero weather.

Better ideas you may not be aware of, like Controlled Climate Carburction, are there because the people at Ford Motor Company respect the fact that when you invest your money in a ear of ours, you have a right to expect more than good looks. So, when you go out to buy a new car remember...

EVERY BETTER IDEA COMES WITH ANOTHER BETTER IDEA THAT MAKES IT EVEN BETTER









## All calculators are created pretty much equal. All calculator companies aren't.

More Monroe calculators are in use than any other kind.

And it isn't just because we make good calculators. Others do, too.

But we go beyond that. Which is why so many people go with us.

Monroe, for example, makes 20 different calculators. By the time you got around to selecting the calculator you need, you'd need an analyst. So Monroe provides you with one to begin with. Our man arrives empty-handed and open-minded. As opposed to the guy who shows up with a machine under his arm, eager to sell you a solution before he even knows your problem.

If you're a large company, we set up a training school on your premises.

If you need only one calculator, the man you buy it



from comes back to do the training. (It's a well-known fact that the best way to get rid of a salesman is to buy something from him. With a Monroe man, this tactic fails.)

About service. You shouldn't need it often. But when you do, you do. Monroe has two servicemen for every salesman. Same-day service is the rule, not the exception.

Monroe even has a team of mathematicians that helps

customers solve problems that appear insoluble.

In short, when you buy a calculator from Monroe, you're buying a lot more than a machine that adds, subtracts, multiplies and divides.

You're buying a company that knows calculators in and out (we should, we've been at it for 56 years) and smothers its customers in service.

We couldn't get away with anything less.

Unlike our competition, calculators are our life, not a sideline.

So we go at it as though our life depended on it. It does.

MONROE III

## Alcoa helped develop light poles that die for people.

It's no accident.

At 60 mph you careen off the road and see the massive light pole—dead ahead. At impact it breaks from its base, then vaults up and out of sight. Your car slows. You get a chance to regain control.

What happened to the Alcoa®
Aluminum pole wasn't an accident.
It was designed to break away—
not to stop you dead. And it's also no
accident that most of these aluminum

poles can be brought back to life in the repair shop. They can be repaired, pollshed and returned to service-for a fraction of their original cost. On the highway, in oceanography, packaging and a dozen other fields, \$2,000 Alcoans on seven continents like to do the unlikely. Try us. Charces are we'll nome back



#### CUBA: TEN YEARS OF CASTRO

We have now graduated from the primary school of the revolution. We are now entering junior high school.

THE words were those of Fidel Castro as he marked the 10th anniversary of his rule in Cluba last week. A decade has elapsed sunce the harhudos (bearded ones) strode down from the Sierra Masseria to crown their revisle, and the years have taken their tollrisle, and the years have taken their tollternesto ("Che") Gievera is dead, killed in Bolivia in an ill-fated subversion attempt. Camilo (Eienfuegos, another of



SOLDIERS ON PARADE IN DECEMBER

the early heroes, is also dead, killed in an air crash shortly after the takeover. Posters in Havana today poignantly proclaim: "We are doing well, Camilo."

Only Castro endures, bearded as always, clad in his familiar green army fatigues, now 41. The years of experimentation and first trainers are to have international control of the control of the cultural these days, seeming than resolutionary warfare. For last week's carde, the control of the wart to waste a gallon of gas or lose a wart to waste a gallon of gas or lose a million cheering. Habaneton in the Plaza de la Revolucion in the Plaza de la Revolucion.

Queueing for Everything. Ten years of Communism'à la Castro have changed Cuba dramatically. Castro calls them "the ten most difficult years." He holds out the promise that Cuban sacrifices will soon be rewarded by a richly productive decade—but only after another ductive decade—but only after another

"year of decisive effort, a year of 18 months," in which Cubans may have to trade even their holidays for backbreaking work in the boondocks. After the initial, unsuccessful attempt at rapid industrialization, the emphasis has been on agriculture for the past few years. Outside San José, a town east of Havana, a huge billboard proclaims that agriculture is to the revolution what the mountains are to guerrillas." While there has been a serious effort at crop diversification. Cuba continues to stress the production of sugar, which constitutes 85% of its exports. Everywhere in the land, posters call for "los diez milthe 10 million tons of sugar that Castro wants by 1970, as opposed to a bare 5.2 million tons harvested

By comparison with the countryside, Havana, once the playground of the Caribbean, is clean, grey and drab. Its nightclubs are shuttered (except for the anniversary celebrations, when some opened and featured leather-skirted gogo girls), its streets are empty of cars and its remaining \$5,000 private business establishments nationalized, including most of its once ubiquitous and distinctive coffee stands. Queueing for everything from an ice-cream cone or a cup of coffee to a wedding date and a reservation for the honeymoon hotel room (furnished by the government) has become an accepted part of Cuban life

last year and an alltime high of 7,22 mil-

lion tons in 1960

Foud is rationed, and so is gasoline. For Christinas each Cuban child was allotted three toys. Despite chift rationing, programs of the control of the con

Green Belt. As Castro and his men envision it, Cuba's future is in the countryside, in agriculture and in youth. Although Fidel recently complained that while other nations were sending men to the moon, he was having trouble sending people into the cane fields, almost evervone who can work does so. In the Cordón, a green belt around Havana where coffee and citrus trees have been planted, civil servants labor side by side with students, encouraged by the steady beat of the Brincos, the Latin Beatles, as it blasts from Radio Cordón. Habaneros repair to the Cordón for socalled "guerrilla weekends" of tackling weeds, in line with Fidel's plea for communal work and "true, fraternal, humane Communism." Dirty boots, rolledup sleeves and talk of agriculture are

marks of honor in today's Cuba, even in the cities. Dairy farms equipped with modern machinery have sprung up-Havana province alone has 25 under construction-and highly scientific livestock breeding is encouraged. In the Cordón, new small towns are springing up. There are miles upon square miles of newly tilled soil and scores of "piccolinos, tiny Italian-made Jeep-type tractors. Little shortage of equipment is evident; the U.S. blockade has hurt, but trade with Western nations continues, as illustrated by the presence of Britishbuilt buses, Italian motorcycles, and West German and Japanese fishing equipment

Most important perhaps, the revo-



And no time to waste.

lution has left its impact on Cuba's youth. In his anniversary speech, Castro claimed that 300,000 youngsters now have government scholarships. Many of them would have had no such opportunity in the days of Dictator Fulgencio Batista. It is in education that Castro's social transformation, based on his idealistic vision of a "New Cuban," has been most profound. The government claims that illiteracy, 18% before the takeover, is now down to 3.2%, compared with 2.4% in the U.S. and 27% in Mexico. The figure may be exaggerated, but there can be little doubt that Castro's literacy campaign has freed thousands of Cubans from the bondage of not being able to read and write.

Merit Alone. The price, of course, has been high. Since 1961, close to half a million Cubans have left their homeland, driven away by material deprivation, political indoctrination and limitations on personal freedom. More than 300,000 of them have come to

the U.S., and fully loaded shuttle flights of gusanos (worms), Castro's derisive description of the refugees, continue twice

n day, five days a week.

Others remain behind on the island, trapped and grumbling, or hopeful that their children will benefit from the sacrifices their generation has made. One of those who has staved behind is Gilberto Morejon, a Negro who works in the modern fishing port outside Havana. "Before." he says, referring to the days of Batista, "people like me had no chance. We were discriminated against either because we were black or because we were poor. Now we are judged on merit alone." Not enough Cubans share his enthusiasm, however, to usher in Castro's utopia any time soon. How else can a social order be explained in which fully 2,400,000 of Cuba's 8.000,000 people belong to Comites para la defensa de la revolución, charged mainly with watching their neighbors?

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

#### Shifting Symbols

During Özechoslovskia's "springtime of freedom." First Party Secretary Alexander Dubbek was the symbol of the country's new liberal spirit, Now, in the winter of one party that the country's new liberal spirit, Now, in the winter of one party that the country's new party that the party that

Last week the Communist Party Presidium issued a warning to the Czechosłowak people admonishing them to refrain from all forms of dissent against the regime or the Soviet occupiers. Othrewise, as Dubbek declared, "The party will impose inevitable measures. They might seem undemocratic, but they will ensure that this republic is not driven by anarchistic tendencies. Thost surprisingly, Dubček's popularity has declined sharply in Czechoslovakia. In fact, only 43 months after their tanks crashed into Czecholsuvakia. In fact, only on the control of the contr

Measure of Autonomy. Since he is largely doing their bidding, the Soviets do not at present want to discredif Dub-éck entirels. Ironically, they allowed him last week to put into effect one of his original reforms. It has nothing to do with his innovations in press and political Treedom, which have been quashed. The new measure establishes Czechoslowskie, granting a large degree of autonomy to the country's two main ethnic groups, the Czechis and the

Slovaks

Dubček, a Slovak, presented the scheme a year ago when he ousted from power President and Party Boss Antonin Novotný, a Czech. Historically, the more bucolic Slovaks have felt oppressed by the urbanized and sophisticated Czechs, who outnumber them by nearly 3 to 1. Hoping to enhance his support at home. Dubček proposed self-rule as a means of alleviating the old Slovak grievances. At first, the Soviets, who earlier had threatened to break off Slovakia and incorporate it into the Soviet Union, opposed the federal system. They changed their minds when they realized that the reorganization would provide an opportunity to plant in the new posts men who are more likely to do their bidding than the officials

in the former government.

Under the new setup, the Czech and Słovak halves of the country will each

have their own governments to run the drains of the provinces. The activities of the regional governments will be coordinated by a federal government in ordinated by a federal government in Premier, four Deputy Premiers and a seven-man Cabinet in addition, there will be a bicameral federal legislature composed of a lower Chamber of Posphose of the property of the composition of the co

Preference for Realists. The initial Czechoslovak reaction to federalization was favorable. In a spontaneous outburst of regional pride, Czechosparade through the snows streets of Prague. The property of the province of Behemia Simulaneously. Slovak patriots hoisted the whitebus-red banner of Slovakis over the battlements of the hilliop castle that vincial capital of Slovakis.

Behind the scenes the Saviets were doing some hoising of their own, as they elevated their men to power. They are prudently not promoting for the new posts outright Stalinars from the new posts outright Stalinars from the men posts outright Stalinars from the men post of the staling of the

Many of the other appointees have no previous political experience. Jan Marko, the new Foreign Minister, was the chief of the Slovak Commission for Technology. At the provincial level, the new Czech Premier, Stanislav Razl, is a former minister of the chemical undustry, and the Slovak Premier, Stefan

the new Czech Premier, Stanislav Razl, is a former minister of the chemical industry, and the Slovak Premier, Stefan Sadovský, is a former Dubček supporter who has apparently abandoned his earlier enthusiasm for liberalism in favor of realism.

The Last Hero. The predominance of realists in the new governments has only heightened the tension in Czechoslovakia over the fate of Josef Smrkovský, who, with Dubček's decline, remains the last hero to Czechoslovakia's disillusioned workers, students and intellectuals. An unrepentant liberal. Smrkovský lost his post as president of the National Assembly when that body was abolished to make way for the new legislature. In the new system, he temporarily holds the equivalent post of president of the federal parliament. At the behest of the Russians, the realists have started a campaign to take that post away from Smrkovský. The workers, including the 900,000 members of the metalworkers' union, have pledged to go out on strike if Smrkovský is not given the job-and thousands of students have made similar vows. The issue of the appointment will not be decided for another week or so, but Smrkovský's ouster just might fan the smoldering embers of discontent in Czechoslovakia into a blaze.



DUBČEK, SMRKOVSKÝ AND ČERNÍK ON TRAIN IN HAPPIER DAYS Destroying the reformer as well as the reforms.



Escarded by a MiG-21, the world's first supersonic cirliner to fly last week lifted off Moscow's Zhukovsky airport on its 38-minute subsonic maiden flight. Strikingly similar in design to the Anglo-French Concorde, which is expected to undergo its first flight tests within the next month or so, the Soviet TU-144 will whisk 98 to 135 pas.

sengers along at 1,550 m.p.h. over distances of up to 4,000 miles. It is scheduled to fly at supersonic speeds by summer and to enter regular service in March 1970. Though the U.S.'s Bosing-designed supersonic is larger (250 to 280 passengers) and faster (1,850 m.p.h.), it in an

#### THE WAR

Freedom for Three

For the first time in the long war, U.S. and Viet Cong envoys met last week to conclude successfully the release of U.S. prisoners. Led by a lieutenant colonel, the U.S. delegation had met with the Viet Cong in the same field 50 miles northwest of Saigon during the Christmas truce, but the Communists had not brought the three men they had promised to free. Both encounters were rigged by the Viet Cong with an eye to making as much propaganda mileage as possible for the National Liberation Front. The U.S., naturally, did not like the situation, but was willing to endure it for the sake of freeing the three captives.

Nearly 20 newsmen and photographers flocked around a Viet Cong flag set up in the middle of the field for last week's meeting; the U.S. command had flown only four newsmen to the site. The main negotiator for the Viet Cong, a man in floppy hat and khaki fatigues without insignia, had brought along rattan stools, and he motioned to the American delegation, which had brought its own metal folding chairs, to sit downmost likely in the hope of producing pictures to be played against the Paris dispute over seating arrangements. After all, if the U.S. would sit down with the Viet Cong, why should not Saigon? The Americans declined the bait and remained standing, and the Viet Cong then refused to sit down

An hour's break ensued, during which the Viet Cong sipped beer on their side of the clearing and the Americans drank cold tea near the helicopters that had brought them. Finally, the Communist representatives produced the American prisoners-Pfc. Donald G. Smith, SP4 Thomas N. Jones, and SP4 James W. Brigham, all 21. After a short Viet Cong propaganda speech (during which Smith mumbled, "By God, let's get all this over with and get out of here"), the Americans issued the Communists a receipt for the prisoners and whisked them off by helicopter. The three had been in enemy hands for periods ranging from four to eight months. They said that they had been reasonably well treated during their captivity, and U.S. doctors found them to be in "satisfactory to good" physical condition.



U.S. PRISONERS JUST BEFORE RELEASE
Bait declined.

#### Life with Charlie

A fourth American also gained his freedom last week in Viet Nam. He owed no thanks for it to the Viet Cong. though it must have been a relief for them to have him go. Major James N. Rowe, a 1960 West Point graduate, was captured in the delta in October 1963 while serving as a Special Forces first lieutenant advising South Vietnamese forces. Last week the crew of an American helicopter operating over a clearing near Ca Mau city spotted a bearded figure clad in black pajamas and waving a mosquito net. It was Rowe. He had escaped from his captors with the unenviable distinction of having been a prisoner of the Viet Cong for five years.

In the time since his capture, Rowe had become an almost legendary figure in Viet Nam. The Special Forces refused to give up on him. Occasionally, intelligence reports would drift in indicating that he was not only alive but making life difficult for his jailers. There were recurring tales about a prisoner that the Viet Cong called "Mr. Trouble," apparently because he had made several attempts at escape and remained utterly defiant of his captors. Some in Saigon thought that Rowe was Mr. Trouble, In 1967, a Viet Cone defector who had seen Rowe in a prison camp grudgingly characterized him as "stubborn, sneaky and very smart." ' At that time, the defector reported, Rowe was with five other Americans. Two of them later died, two were freed in late 1967, and one was executed in retribution for the execution of a Viet Cong.

A Degree of Respect. Rowe described his long internment on his return to the U.S. en route to his home in McAllen, Texas. During the last 14 months, he lived in a wooden roofed case deen in the forest ("You sometimes question whether it's built for an animal or a human'. During the day, he was allowed to venture only 125 feet away from his "hooch," and spent most of his time cutting firewood, setting traps and sants for mice, snakes and wild animals that would spice up his daily deet of rice and fish. He tried to keep busy at all times. "You do any-thing to keep your mind occupied." he said. "Your mental attitude is what determines whether you live ord fire."

Throughout his imprisonment, the Viet Cong tried to persuade him to repudiate the U.S. or, at least, the war. They never overtly threatened his life, he said. Their methods were lectures, propaganda literature and films. Rowe found that their most effective technique -and the one most troubling to himwas to feed a prisoner bits and pieces news of domestic trouble in the U.S. "All this is designed to create within the prisoner of war a feeling of defeat -the fact that even within the United States the dissension, the disorder is growing to the point that there is a loss of respect for authority, that the entire structure within the United States is shaken and about to topple, that United States efforts throughout the world are crumbling. This is the type of thing that is conveyed to the prisoner." Yet he developed "a degree of respect" for his captors, "merely for their dedication to what they believe in.

Never a Captain. Rowe's chance for escape finally came on the last day of 1968, when allied troops launched a sweep near the camp and the prisoners were moved out. "I got one guard to separate with me. Rowe recalled." At that point, the guard became unconscious and I got to the chopper." How this point, and the prisoners were moved out to be chopper. How the captain the point of the chopper with a smiller and the major with a smill said the major with a smill said the major with a smill said.

Rowe has already volunteered to return to Viet Nam, where, he feels, his intimate knowledge of the Viet Congshould be put to use. To him, he explained, the enemy is no longer "a faceless mass, a group of screaming individuals. Having watched them over



"Stubborn, sneaky and very smart."

an extended period of time, I will be able to think ahead to interpret their actions, in many cases to foresee a lot of things which they might do."

One of the ways that helped Rowe pass his last year of imprisonment was to calculate the amount of back pay that the U.S. might owe him: he reached more than \$30,000, then quit figuring. In fact, he was considerably short-changing himself because he assumed that he was still a first lieutenant, not realizing that his promotion schedule rolled on in absentia. His back-pay total will thus probably come closer to \$50,000. "I ust couldn't believe that I was a first lieutenant and now I wake up a major. like a modern Rip Van Winkle." Rowe, now 30. Presumably the \$20,000 in extra pay will provide some consolation for the fact that Rowe will never know what it is like to wear the double bars of a U.S. Army captain.

#### JAPAN

The Wife Tells All

Before World War II, Japan was truly a man's world. Husbands ruled as absolute masters of the home, and wives were expected to be obedient, unobtrusive and completely devoted to lamily and household. Divorce for a man meant little more than writing a brief denote the control of the control

and woll reference to the second of the war and the LS. occupation Many of the old laws went off the books, and the emancipation of Japanese women made gant strides. Just how wide the break with the papel has become was demonstrated when Noveitis Shusaku Endo published, in the popular wockly Shusan Janh, an interview with no less a fam Janh, an interview with no less a form of Premier Enkalva Satu.

The interview was entitled "My Text Learn" and In at Mrs. Sato described the Premier as about as fireca and old-style Japanese his-hard as can be imagined—a rake, a write-hard as can be imagined—a rake, a write-hard as can be interested in the state of the state of the state of the state carly wedded life but a commentary on the old code and how it has been broken. And the heads one of the most industrialized and progressive nations in the world progressive autons in the world and progressive nations in the world.

The Good Old Days. The article caused a minor sensation in the West, but Japanese newspapers either ignored in or printed only helf netses on the reaction desenhere. Young Japanese, with missed it as incomprehensible. To older people it was hardly news, although it moused a bit on lorating for the good old days among some of the men. The training of the control of



PREMIER SATO & WIFE Commentary on the code.

Mrs. Sato was honest two fault about the early days of her marriage to Sato. a cousin. It was a match that, like many of the time, had been arranged while she was still in primary school, on the sate of the sat

Two Children When Mrs. Sato complained to her husband about his exploits, she said, "he beat me and smashed things. There were quite a few people who sympathized with me and counseled him against resorting to violence against me. He was not without affection toward me, to be sure, but he certainly did not have the ability to express it. Cirls nowadays would simply walk out on him. Even at home he was always oddly silent and played solitaire. He's been playing solitaire these past 40 years, when I think of it. He certainly proved reluctant to open his mouth and say things to me. Instead, before he opened his mouth, his hand came out,

ins though, his haile came off,

Was there nothing good to be said
about the Premier, asked Interviewer
Endo in some astonishment. Indeed,
and endo indeed,
and indeed in the said in the control of the said
and write—and they had had two
children. "Our Mr. Eisaku. I think, is
not without a certain masculine charm."
she said. "Now we are like brother and
sister. We've been together for a long
time, you know. We are just like the
art to each other."



## **Torn but triumphant**

Does Life work?

Ask Del Monte. They'll show you a couple of tons of clipped newsprint that's making them very happy indeed. It all started with their exclusive magazine buy in Life: a continuing series of 4-color, four-page cover gatefolds

promoting their "Go Del Monte Sweepstakes."

To enter, readers had to clip from their local newspapers the Del Monte "features" included in food store advertise-

And after five gatefolds, Del Monte has received over 22 million clipped "features."

22 million! That's a lot of work for readers to clip and enclose and mail... a remarkable response to advertising ... and a tremendous amount of continuous cooperation from food retailers who, incidentally, have continuously voted Life #l in advertising effectiveness.

But when you consider that the biggest weekly audience in the world (print or TV) sees each of those gatefolds, and when you consider that Life has been the food industry's first choice in print for 28 consecutive years, it's a little easier to understand why Del Monte is getting all that response from readers and retailers alike.

Life works.



## Snail Mail

Without ZIP CODE the growing U.S. Mail load would move at a snail's paceif it moved at all!

Like you, the people at the Post Office hate sluggish mail. That's why they created Zip Code! With it, mail is sorted up to 15 times faster—and makes fewer stops along the way to its destination. To get the Zip Codes you need—see the information pages of your phone

book for local Zips, and your Post Office's Zip Code directory for all others, or just call the Post Office. Put a rabbit in your mail—use Zip Code and mail early in the day. Then the Post Office can actually *guarantee* you the fastest possible mail delivery.

Mail moves the country-





ZIP CODE moves the mail!

#### PEOPLE

Unbridled sex appeal and bridled hobbyborses make an unlikely scene. Yet there was Israeli Siren Dohlio Lovi. 26, playing the role of the Jewish Mother with all the smothering solicitude of weak of the smothering solicitude of was born to her and Producer-Husband John Sullivan 20 months ago. Dahlia has been hewing to her London hearthside during film breaks and doning all those cuddly, maternal things in the solicitude of the smooth producer of the solicitude of the solicitud

Rondels are not written to Paris in the winter, when it does in fact drizzle and cold fogs enshroud the Seine. But to Modome Moi Ky. 25, the beautiful wife of South Viet Nam's Vice President of South Viet Nam's Vice President of the City of Lights' was a source of infinite wonder. With her husband and free-year-old daughter Duyen, Mai "Snow Flower" in Victnamese) exported the palace grounds at Versallies priored the palace grounds at Versallies ond Lady delightedly wove her way frrough the salons of Courrèges and

L.B.J. once called Watson "as wise as my father, as gentle as my mother, as loyal to my side as Lady Bird."

When Swedish Statel Britt Ekland, 26, first announced her intention to divorce peripatetic Comedian Peter Sellers, 43, she pleaded a case that would pluck at any mother's heartstrings. You can't imagine. "she walled, "how exhausting it is transporting a baby, as anny and all your possessions all over anny and all your possessions all over possessions all over the world—off to New York for the filming of Britt's latest movie, Sailetti, then down to Puerto



DAHLIA & ROUVE

From the hearth . . .

pearing in one screen steamer, Nobody Runs Forever, and has just completed another called Some Girls Do.

Consider New York Mayor John Lind-

say's reply to the students of Rough Rock School on the Navajo Reservation in Arizona. The youngsters had written a letter offering to take Manhattan Island off his hands for \$24 worth of trinkets and beads. Replied His Honor. with equal seriousness: "Your offer falls far short of the current value of Manhattan Island-which has become the East Coast's answer to your own Monument Valley. Our unanimous judgment is that because of the enormous growth in building and population on Manhattan since 1623, combined with the creation of a modern transportation system, distinguished architecture wonder. ful park and recreation facilities and our nationally renowned credit standing, we could not possibly afford to sell Manhattan for \$24." No, concluded Lind-"We won't take a nickel less than \$80." The Rough Rockers reportedly think that is a bit much.



... through the salons . . .

Lanvin. The Vice President was spared a whopping bill only by his wife's prudent deference to protocol. Said she wistfully: "I have no occasion to wear such gowns. At official functions I wear only my national costume."

It is doubtful that all the snow, rain, heat or gloom of night in the world could have stayed outgoing Postmaster General Marvin Watson, 44, from his self-appointed rounds. With perhaps an eye cocked to the 1970 gubernatorial election in his native Texas, Watson let it be known that he has visited 198 post offices in 48 states and covered a total of 89,000 air miles since his appointment last April. At most stops, Government-paid photographers snapped pictures of Watson shaking hands with postal employees while an aide clicked a counter each time Watson pressed the flesh. Last handshake count: 69,725. If urged Watson will admit that he saved the Postal Department \$10 milhon last year. What matter if the postal service's deficit is still running at more than \$1 billion a year? After all,



BRITT & VICTORIA

. . . and all over the world.

Rico for more shooting, then back to London for the Seliers' December divorce. Last week Britt, four-year-old Victoria and dutiful nanny popped back into New York for some more *Silietto*. It turns out that the movie is to be completed at a third location. So before long, Britt will be transporting....

The Order of Merit is the most coveted nonpolitical honor to which a Briton can aspire. Membership is restricted to 24 British subjects and is granted directly by the Crown. That honor was fittingly bestowed last week on Novelist-Humanist E. M. Forster (A Passage to India) on the eye of his 90th birthday The sage celebrated birthday and royal gift quietly with friends, then returned to King's College, Cambridge, where he has lived as an Honorary Fellow since 1946. Age has not dulled his gentle wit. Asked if he would not some day want his death to be commemorated in King's Chapel, he replied: "Oh, no, not the chapel. That would smell too much of religion. It would be letting the humanists down."

#### THE LAW

## CAPITAL PUNISHMENT A Year Without Executions

For the first time on record, not a single criminal was executed in the U.S. last year. The number of executions when the Federal Government first began the Federal Government first began to them; in 1987, only two persons were executed. One major two persons were executed. One major which has led some states to abolish it More than 43° presoners reside on death which has led some states to abolish it More than 43° presoners reside on death says, of execution last year either because of individual appeals or because the death penalty itself is under attack.

## in the courts on constitutional grounds. JUDGES

#### On the Spot in the Spotlight

Courtroom battles that sit mationwide curiosity and passion are few and far between. Two such cases are scheduled to begin early this year—the trial of Sirhan Sirhan, who is accused of sassainstained. Senator. Robert Rennedy, and that of James Earl Ray, who is accused of muture of the same state of

Carear Captone. Sirhan's trial open before Judge Walker this week in an eighth-floor Los Angeles courtroom. Lawyers who have had no professional experience before Walker, 69, are some times deceived by his white thair and avuncular manner outside the court. On the bench, says one Los Angeles lawser who has practiced before him. Walker carrely and Longhouse the court of the court

It is a career based on a broad variety of experience. After his Vermont printer father died and his mother entered a mental institution, Walker found himself on his own at 14. He served aboard the battleship Kentucky in World War I, later finished his schooling while holding down part-time jobs, one as an oil-field roustabout and another as a hatcheck boy in a dance hall. After earning undergraduate and law degrees at the University of Southern California. he worked first for the state, mainly investigating the licensing of stock brokers, and later for the Los Angeles County district attorney. He practiced law on his own for seven years. Then, in 1953, Governor Earl Warren appointed him to the bench.

Deeply religious, Walker is a member of the national executive committee of the Episcopal Church, a denomination that opposes capital punishment as a



Don't be deceived.

matter of principle, "I believe in the separation of church and state, and I intend to make my rulings by the law," Walker said in 1967 at a two-week hearing on the death penalty in California. The death penalty, he ruled, does not violate the Constitution.

To accommodate newsmen who do not have seats for the Sirhan trial. Walk- er has provided for closed-circuit television to bring the action to a room beneath the courtroom. Last week, however, he refused to permit videotapes to be made for possible future broad-



BATTLE WITH HIS DOG More than the machine.

casts. He also plans to confine the jury to a hotel during the trial, partly to prewent them from reading news reports that might influence them. "There are two kinds of press, responsible and irresponsible," he has said jocularly, "and I intend to protect the proceedings from both of them."

A Modest Man. Judge Battle, 60. who will preside at the Ray trial, has already learned that the press does not always obey. Long before the trial, which has been continued to March 3. Battle issued an order against any prejudicial statements to the news media by lawyers, witnesses and others involved in the case. Still, Look published two articles by William Bradford Huie, a journalist who has bought exclusive rights to Ray's story and has also interviewed several potential witnesses. Reporting that Ray was hired in Canada to do some smuggling for a man named Raoul, Huie suggests that both men were part of a plot to kill Dr. King.

While he has not yet tried to punish Huse, Battle last auturn cited four other men for contempt because of arricles about the trial published in Memphis newspapers. Though he is modest and tacturn, Battle does and tacturn, Battle does and tacturn, Battle does a participants in the case—not even by the suave and explosive Percy Foreman of Houston, Ray's lawyer. According to one Memphis attorney, who knows Battle's style: "He can eat you out all of a sudden with without changing his expression," and

Bearing the Bettle, Born into a family that othershes is Confederate past, Battle graduated from Washington and Lee University and then from Memphis State University Law School. A pal of Political Boss Ed Crumps son, he was appointed assistant district autorney of Memphis in 1934, later became one of the city's top criminal lawyers. Over the years, he had to lied a drinking problem; today he gives talks to Alcoholics. Anonymous groups so that others may

profit by his example. Having beaten the bottle and built a lucrative practice, Battle surprised evervone in 1959 by deciding to run for his current judgeship, which pays only \$15,000 a year. He frankly admits that he was attracted by a pension equal to 75% of his salary. But Battle has proved to be more than a mere machine politician putting in time on the bench while he waits to retire. He has been a courageous judge. In one highly unpopular decision, he dismissed an indictment against a Memphis theater manager who had been charged with possessing and planning to screen a French film entitled I Spit on Your (irave, which showed nude love-making by interracial couples. Battle found the state's obscenity law unconstitutional because it failed to meet requirements spelled out by the U.S. Supreme Court. "They told me I'd be opening a Pan-dora's box for children," says Battle about the ruling, "but I have to call 'em as I see 'cm."

#### TELEVISION

#### NEWSCASTING Cloaking Pitfalls in Smiles

If Walter Cronkies is the failter in age of broadesis journalism and David Brinkley the cool analyst, Harry Reasoner of CRS is television's friendly next-idoor neighbor. Other commentators are effervescent or stern, puckish or olympian, earnest or remote. Reasoner comes across as warm, witty and involved not only with the news but with its audience as welf. Everything about his take—the grey-white shock of hair. Anagys temples, regged clin, deep smile lines lianking a spreading nose—seems world. Step the control of the contro

sage that middle-class values and Mid-

west calm still endure. Reasoner's style has kept him rising through CBS echelons until he now delivers the Sunday night television news and a daily radio essay as well as continuing his wry documentaries on the English language, chairs, women and other necessities. He also narrates special programs and often substitutes, as he did again last week, for Cronkite on the network's flagship early-evening newscast. This season, Reasoner has been a mainstay on 60 Minutes, a Tuesdaynight television newsmagazine that appears every other week and on which he alternates quarter-hour features with Mike Wallace. This week rival NBC is paying it the supreme compliment-imitation at twice the length-by launching a two-hour monthly magazine of its own called First Tuesday.

No Guarantees, Reasoner's appeal to devotees is his ability to cloak the pitfalls of life in smiles. His rueful comment on losing a billfold, with all its credit cards and documents of identity: "Life is laid out there on the desk, the circumspection of a respectable existence, and I'd hate to spend another day with nothing but an honest face to prove my right to a place in the Great So-Sometimes accused of being too light, Reasoner said in an interview last week: "I think light is just as much a part of news as heavy. What I resent is the implication that merely because you see something funny, you are going to take that attitude toward everything." He explains that when he started writing his quips, "I wouldn't guarantee to write one every day. Sometimes the news just isn't funny.

Reisoner's fans are also served occasional sucil. Two weeks ago on radio, he devised a game called Homeowner, in which "one person, designated the clared the loser, and the rest of the game would be spent determining how much he would lose." When Reissoner called the phone company to complain about digit dilating, the response made depth, whereby the first three people depth, whereby the first three people you talk to know only one phrase each, like a chimp trained to press a lever for a banana-flavored pellet."

Highest Ronks. Reasoner sharpened his saws on the long road out of Dakota City, Iowa. He attended Stanford and the University of Minnesota, spent World War II in the Army, then returned to Minneapolis to be drama critie for a paper, write news for radio, and finally become a television station's and finally become a television station's with the U.S. Information Agency in the Philippines-before joining CBs in 1956. The father of seven children (boys 2) and 6, and five girls in between, he coped with dispers in Minneapolis while his wife Kay earned her I and degree.



HARRY REASONER
Substitute into original.

As a "Protestant who has lived in amity with eight Catholics for 22 years," he says, "I have no comment on the pill." But he considers diapering behind him, and he is glad. He would "rather argue with a child than change it."

Now 45, he has written and talked his way into the network's highest news ranks. The substitute is becoming the original. "I'm not Water Cronkite," he says, "but I cain read an newscast pretrive says," but I cain read an ensweast pretrive and a pretty good unerview." But I can do a pretty good unerview. Wallace's insmired for the jugular or Cronkite's implicable persentence. Primarily, Reasoner is kind. "The drawn as much blood a suyore," "Ver drawn as much blood a suyore," "The drawn as much blood a suyore," "The be witched to electric razors." Then he witched to electric razors."

Producer-Writer Andrew Rooney, Reasoner's collaborator on the series of light documentary TV essays, insists: "It's easy to write for Harry because he doesn't really need me." Rooney and others produce the bulk of Reasoner's copy, but he writes most of his own radio shows, all TV lokes and end-ings and often the opening passages. "I have a theory," Reasoner says, "that the quality of writing in broadcast it has the passages, and the callist of the success of your enterprise than anyone knows." Clickés make him sad, and he recalls his story of the man in Mantila who saidt. "Oh no, not another damn beauties the passage of the says, but "they feel vaguely unconforcable and turn away."

Less Dopner, After a show, before commuting home to Westport, Conn., Reasoner likes to rehash his work over a drink "Tye sometimes thought I'm an intermissioner rather than an activist," says he "Bascally, I like to do good things for the nice feeling you have afterward." Sometimes the feeling is self-depreciating: "I come out less dapper than I think of moself."

He feels particularly good about 60 minutes, a style of program than has intrigued him for years. Dissatisfied with most hour-long documentaries (he finds them often boring, padded and singen), Reasoner predicts that the segmented, magazine style will spread on television. Clist carefulls watches rival NSE as it moves ahead with its two-hour version. The prospect adds just a touch of spleen to Reasoner's generously as he offers to Reasoner's generously as the offers to Reasoner's generously.

#### PROGRAMMING

#### Documentary as Art

Despite Harrs Reasoner's discontent with the unbroken, hour-long documentary, the format as hardly in danger of falling into dissue. On one night alone next week Aut will pre-empt its entire wheelite, including Pectur Place and wisebuilt. Including Pectur Place and wisebuilt. The properties of the properties of the properties of the properties. The network will approximate the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties. The network will approximate the properties of the properties of the properties. The theory of the properties of the propert

Cosmopolis is John Secondari's attempt to assay the urban crisis, and it is so successful that it manages to transform TV journalism into art. Editing shots of teeming Tokyo and sprawling Los Angeles so that they follow one another with a kind of rhythm, the producer-writer-narrator never lets his visiting experts stay on camera too long. Instead, Secondari uses the visual part of his program to show what the architeets' voices are talking about. Thereafter, he juxtaposes imaginative plans for cities of the future with the rot now growing at the cities' hearts. The combination is disturbing, although Secondari has done his best to make it hopeful as well as ominous.



5.48 BLASTING APOLLO 8 OUT OF EARTH ORBIT TOWARD THE MOON

### Triumphant Return from the Void

RETURNING home to Houston early one morning last week, the Apollo 8 astronauts, who had seen some astonishing sights on their journey through space, seemed even more astonished to find a tumultuous welcome awaiting them. They had already undergone hours of preliminary debriefing sessions aboard the recovery carrier Yorktown, where their spaceship, blackened by its fiery re-entry into the earth's atmosphere, also got a scientific onceover. Flown from the Yorktown to Hawaii, the astronauts boarded an Air Force C-141 jet transport for a 10-hr. flight to Ellington Air Force Base, just five miles from Houston's Manned Spacecraft Center

There, a crowd of more than 3,000 and dozens of banners and placards awaited their 2:12 a.m. arrival. "Good ride, Skypokes" and "Welcome home. Buck Rogers, Flash Gordon and Captain Kirk," read the banners. As the crowd roared, the astronauts were greeted by NASA's Robert Gilruth, by their wives and by most of the astronaut corps. Spectators pushed through police lines to touch the sleeves of the astronauts' blue flight coveralls to shake their hands and to ask for autographs. Astronauts Frank Borman, Jim Lovell and Bill Anders were clearly moved by the heroes' reception. "At 2 in the morning." said Borman, "I simply expected to get in my old blue bomb [his 1955 Chevrolet] and go home.

Scientific Booty. As the first men to circumnavigate the moon, the three will never again be able to return completely to their former lives. When they reached Houston, they had already been hailed in almost every nook and cranny of their native planet, including a somewhat envious Soviet Union. As scientific booty from their journey, they brought back photographs, both moving and still, so marvelous as to beggar the imagination of even the most dreamful of their fellow earthlings. Now they faced a schedule that, to them, might he even more wearying than their historic voyage: weeks of press conferences. parades and tours

l'aking a break only on New Year's Day, the astronauts met daily in the Manned Spacecraft Center with NASA officials and scientists to review every detail of their trip to the moon, referring frequently to the 400-page flight plan and the 1,000-page transcript of radioed conversations between the spacecraft and earth. After completing their debriefing, they will travel to Washington this week for a press conference in the State Department auditorium. On the following day, they will be guests of honor in a New York City ticker-tape parade up Broadway and a state dinner hosted by Governor Nelson Rockefeller. Another parade awaits them in Houston on Jan. 13, and they have been invited to the Nixon Inaugural There were rumors at week's end that the astronauts might also make a world tour, includ ing stops in Russia.

Everything indicates that the Soviets would welcome them. Awaiting the astronauts' arrival in Houston was a telegram from ten Russian cosmonauts who have made successful spaceflights. "We followed very closely each stage of your flight," it read, "and note with satisfaction the precision of your joint work and your courage, which contributed to the excellent completion of this important experiment. We are confident that the exploration of outer space will greatly benefit earthmen. We congratulate you on a successful step toward this noble goal." In contrast to the terse and often dour notices that have frequently followed U.S. space accomplishments. Tass hailed the Apollo # voyage as an "outstanding" success that "opens a new stage in the history of space research." Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny sent a cable to President John son calling the flight "a new accomplishment in conquering the outer space

Russia was not alone in its praise. Pope Paul stated that the "very remarkable space achievement of the astronauts" should enrich mankind's spiritual life. British Prime Minister Harold Wilson cabled that the flight "has added a new dimension to our appreciation that similar messages from U.N. Secretary General U Thant, French President Charles de Gaulle, Premier Eisaku Sato of Japan, King Hassan of Morocco and a host of other world leaders. Even Havana radio contributed to worldwide reaction by presenting lengthy and approving appraisals of Apollo 8's moon

Ethereal Beauty. The world's admiration became even greater with the publication of the pictures shot by Astronaut Anders on the way to and from the moon and during lunar orbit. They are the first color-film closeups of the moon and the first color views of the earth from deep space. They show views of the moon never before seen by man and some lunar features previously undetected by the cameras aboard unmanned vehicles. They reveal the distant earth as a globe of ethereal beauty that understandably evoked feelings of nostalgia in the Apollo astronauts

Soon after they had left earth orbit and headed toward the moon, the astronauts pointed Apollo back toward earth and aimed a 16-mm. Maurer movie camera at the third-stage S-4B rocket, which had just been separated from the spacecraft. The resulting pictures show the receding rocket gleaming in the sunlight against a black sky as the blue, cloud-mottled earth hovers below. (Minutes earlier, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory scientists atop a mountain in the Hawaiian Islands had used a Baker-Nunn telescopic camera to shoot a spectacular picture of the S-4B, about 120 miles high, blasting Apollo out of earth orbit toward the moon.)

The Apollo 8 movie sequences also include pictures of a reddish earth (shot through a filter on the navigation transit) glowing in the black sky. As Apollo orbits the moon in a nose-down position, the movies show the barren landscape flashing by only 70 miles below, then seemingly reversing in a dizzying maneuver as the capsule rolls into a new attitude. In other color shots, inside the cabin, viewers can see dimly

## THE AWESOME VIEWS FROM APOLLO 8

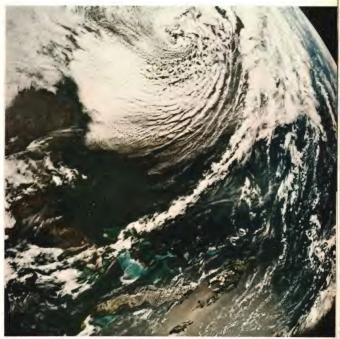


As the astronauts emerged from behind the moon for the first time after entering linar orbit, they were greeted by a view of a half-earth 240,000 miles was rising in the black sky—the first "earthrise" that any man has ever seen. On earth, the sun was setting along the terminator the line that divides day and

night running through the African continent, recognizable as a patch of brown at the bottom of the hemisphere. The desolate final fanksape some 100 miles below is near the eastern edge of the side of the moon as seen from the earth. The stretch of lunar horizon in the photograph is about 170 miles long.



Looking back as they sped toward the moon, the astronauts saw the earth receding in the sky behind them. In this striking view, nearly the entire Western Hemisphere is wishle, although much of the land mass is covered by swirling cloud patterns. Newtoundland and the mouth of the St. Lawrence can be seen through a break in the clouds near the top, left of the sphere. California and Baja California through another at the extreme left. Central America and the West Indies stand out sharply in brown against the bright blue water, and South America, largely cloudcovered, can be seen at lower center.



Shortly after leaving the earth orbit, the astronauts used a 70-mm. Hasselblad camera to sheur this closeup" at the southeastern U.S. and the Caribbean. The Florida peninsula, including Apollo B's Cape Kennedy launch site, is clearly outlined at lower left. Coastline of the U.S., running along left center of photograph. is visible as far north as Chesapeake Bay. The Bahamas and the islands of Cuba, Jamanea, Hispannola and Puerto Rico lie in an arc across the bottom of the photograph, and the light blue of the shallow Bahama Banks stands our sharply against the darker blue of deeper water.

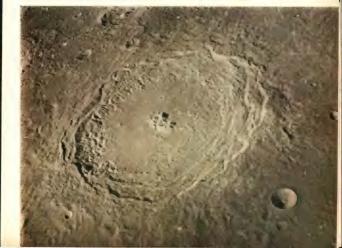


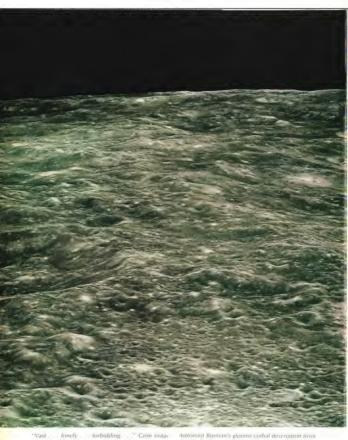






scopic closeups of the backside surface (above) drive unged, inhospitable terrain peppered with countless small impact craters. The crater Langueuus (below), is also visible just to the right of the terminator almost at exact center of the preture opposite. It is 80 milesacross, has a central peak and the terraced walls described by Astronaut towell.





"Vast . . . lonely . . forbidding . . " Grim vistas such as this, an extremely rugged area on the lunar backside near the crater Isrolkovsky, led to

Astronaut Borman's gloomy verbal description from Apollo 8. "It would certainly not appear to be a very inviting place to live or work."

the astronauts shooting pictures out of the window, a flashlight hovering weightless in mid-cabin and finally twirling into place after being nudged by an astronaut's hand.

In lunar orbit, the astronauts also pointed a 70mm Hasselbla camera straight down at the lunar surface and stot strps of overlapping still pictures that NASA technicians will use for stereo pictures of the landscape. With these, they will be able to determine the height of crater walls, boulders and ridges with great accuracy. Other pictures, shot when the sun was between 3 and 7 degrees above the horizon, brought out surface features undiscernible in unmanned the state of the stat

bering his Hasselblad, he used the remainder of his unexposed color film to shoot what Dietrich calls "an amazing series of moon pictures."

To the north, on the backside, these shorts show a high bright cratter, previously unseen. Its presence had fong been suggested to earthbound astronomers by whitely rays of material that pole and down onto the visible sule The Apollo photographs provided the first conclusive seidence that the cratter did exist. The same series also revealed that two cratters previously spotted by a feature that was not apparent in Orbiter photographs.

Even more information may eventually be gained from the Apollo # pic-



LOVELL, BORMAN & ANDERS AT DEBRIEFING IN HOUSTON Facing a schedule even more wearying than the voyage.

dow and variations in film and in the reproduction of transparencies produced a vellowish tinge in some lunar photographs, blue and green in others, NASA scientists stress that the moon's ruccolor is actually what the astronauts described, grey

"An Acazing Saries," After initial evantumation of the Apollo still pictures, NASA, using the Apollo still pictures and the Apollo still pictures and the Apollo still pictures are similar to arroys, in the Western U.S. He suggested that they are "tension features caused by contaction of the delicitate surface material." But the NASA scientist was most entation of the delicitate surface material. This still pictures that the Apollo science are the Apollo science and the Apollo

After Apollo 8's tenth revolution, when the Service Propulsion System (58%) engine had fired to send the space-carlf back toward earth, Anders glanced out of the window and found himself looking at a view of the nearly full fooking at a view of the nearly full fooking at the own of the month of the state of the stat

tures. Two rolls of black-and-white film, one of them containing overhead shots of a proposed lunar-module landing site, were poorly exposed. NASA has high hopes that details can be brought out by photographic experts who were hurriedly called to Houston last week, and that the reconstituted pictures can soon

be released and shown.

New Plotform. While excitement ubout the historic flight of Apollo 8 and the medy's mammond assembly building slid open. From inside. a 163-ft-rall Saturn each slowly emerged, standing upright on a crawler-transporter as large as half a grant rocket completed its 34-mile trip to launch pad 39B. Atop Saturn was the Apollo 9 spacecraft, which is scheduled to be launched into earth orbit on of the hunar module (LM).

If all goes well on that test, and on the moon orbital flight of Apollo 10 in May, the world could see, by this summer, even more sensational pictures, shot from a platform never before used by a human photographer: the surface of the moon. NATION'S
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FEDERAL
pays you
NATION'S
HIGHEST
RATES ON INSURED
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#### MUSIC

## CHAMBER MUSIC

What is one Russian? An anarchist. Two Russians? A chess match. Three Russians? A Communist cell. Four Rusyans? The Budapest String Quartet.

For years, that was one of the music world's (avortice jokes. Alas, no one will tell it any more the Budapest String Quarter has apparently decided to call it a career. Its three oldest members-First Violnist Josef Roisman, 68. Violied Boris Kroyt, 71, and Cellist Mischa-Schneider, 64-mer in poor health, Although there has been no formal announcement, they have agreed not to I,P and a third for stereo. Haydn, Schubert and Brahms were staples as well, and moderns like Bartók, Mithaud and Hindenth were regularly included. To excepting they played, the foursome brought a Toscanni-like elegance of out-line within which the music pulsed with expressive passion. Says Violistik Walter Frampler, their "fifth man" in quinter performances since 1955. "They had temperament and line, Some people have too the control of the property of the Brouspest players were always in the Brouspest players were always in One reason for their longesty as a

One reason for their longevity as a group is that when not rehearsing or performing, they pursued separate lives, even refusing to travel together. When-



THE BUDAPEST STRING QUARTET\*

Reflection of so many years together and apart.

perform in public any more Mischais brother Alexander, 60, the second violinist, thinks that that is probably just as well. "Most artists play past their prime," he saws "How long could we have gone on without realizing that it was too late?"

The Budapest probably went on longer than any quarter in musical history, maintaining a continuity of style despire changes in personnel, it was a first-rate from the Budapest Opera gave their first concert in Koloravar, Rumania. But it was the present members, all Russianborn, joining forces and ialents in the late of the control of the con

The group's "bread and butter," as Alexander Schneider put it, was the complete cycle of Beethoven's 16 quartets and the Grosse Fuge, which it performed almost every year. It also recorded the cycle three times—once in the 78-t-p.m. era, a second time in the early days of ever they ate at Manhattan's Russian Tea Room, they sat at separate tables "We'd talked enough at rehearsal—polities, human nature, the whole world situation," says Alexander Schneider. "It was important to separate as much as we could, so that we kept entirely separate personalities. Homogeneity is the worst thing in music."

Rosman, a fastidious man who always kept a hairbrush and a box of Sen Sen in his violin case, was fond of detective novels and long walks. The gregarious Alexander frequently went off to organize a party, or a concert, of his own. Kroyt loved nothing better than a fishing trip. Mischa, the unflappable perfectionist, had a weakness for gambling parlors.

It took 22 years before Roisman and Mischa addressed each other by their first names, and Alexander to this day has never attempted such informality

 Josef Roisman, Alexander Schneider, Mischa Schneider, Boris Kroyt with his colleagues Roisman or Kroyt. Says Seattle Symphony Conductor Milton Katims, who preceded Trampler as the group's extra violist. "It was like four married people trying to keep their relationship fresh and spontaneous."

Although aristocratically Old-World in manners, the members of the group were thorough democrats when it came running the quarter. They shared its profits equally—at their financial peak year each—and put all disputes to a vote. Deciding interpretive questions at vote. Deciding interpretive questions at vote. Deciding interpretive questions at whe masse at hand. Rosman could sometime masse at hand. Rosman could sometime the masse at hand. Rosman could sometime the minority. He would say quietly. "Doesn't Mocara gear vote."

Bridge at Rebearsal, Occasionally, the group could also have fun together. Alexander would cut up a prima photo, meer the tantalizing slaces between the pages of his colleagues' music, them pages of his colleagues' music, them pages of his colleagues' music, them pages of his colleagues' music, the pages of his colleagues' music, the pages of his colleagues' his colleaguest heart work of his colleaguest his colleaguest heart work of his colleaguest his colle

The Budapest Quartet probably hit an interpretive peak in the late 1930s and early '40s. Nothing reflected that better than its way with the mysterious. deeply spiritual last quartets of Beethoven. The ensemble's recordings of that period captured their particularly expansive style, in which they seemed to move as much above the music as with it. Although they lost some of their ease and sparkle in later years, they never sank below a remarkably high level of interpretive excellence. Even on an off night, they played with exactitude of tempo and emotional involvement that few other ensembles could match-the reflection of so many years of living together and apart

years of long together and apart.
The quarter has not played me to the control of the control of

#### SINGERS

Blues Boy

Nobody performs the blue like B. B. King—except, perhaps, Lucille, Resplendent in an iridescent raspberry-red suit, King clutches his fists up bestde his temples as his voice shifts from a plangent baritone to a falsetto wait: "Worry, worry, worry—worry's all I can do." Gittering in red, gold and mother-of-



With a girl named Lucille.

pearl. Lucille answers in a wordless, teening obbligation King rudes the beat with his whole body, nudging at with his worken, and the state of the

Between them; King and Lucille are producing some of the miss potent; polished blues the nation has ever heard. It has saken white audiences 20 years to discover them; Little ard jin 1966, of one-nighten—sometimes more than 60 one-nighten—sometimes more than 60 one-nighten—sometimes more than 61 one-nighten—sometimes more than 61 one-nighten—sometimes more than 61 one-nighten—sometimes more than 62 one-nighten sometimes and backs. Unlike such performers as Chuck Berry and Be Diddiey, he was not hambovant or commercial enough of the 1958 Unlike such country says.

ists as Son House and Mississippi John

Hurt, he was not primitive enough to

be taken up in the folk revival of the early 1960s.

Touchstone of Grit, Then came the recent wave of white, blues-oriented rock. King's guitar style suddenly started echoing through the playing of gifted youngsters like Mike Bloomfield, Eric Clapton and Larry Corvell, who singled him out as a touchstone of musical sincerity and grit. Two years ago, King made his debut at San Francisco's temple of rock, the Fillmore Auditorium. In the past year, he has made his first European tour and started getting college concert dates. And he has just finished his first extended Manhattan-nightelub booking, a week at the Village Gate. The booking involved another new phenomenon for him: standing ovations from a predominantly white audience.

Fve been a good man, although Fm a poor man—understand?

"People are starting to go with me." says King, 43. "I think it's because they know I'm not kidding out there. Blues is a message and they're are they are the are they are the are the are they are they are they are they are they are the are they are they are the are they are they are the are the

Blues is a message, and they're getting, it. The message comes through in long, twisting melodic lines and canny phrasing that betray king's relatively sophisticated influences: Court Basic's long, time vocalist Jimmy Rushing, Jazz Gut tarists Django Reinhardt and Charlie Christian. But his emotional essence is the pain, stoickin and earthy humor of an ancient heritage:

Some day, baby, when the blindman calls my name,

You won't be able to hurt on me no more, woman,

'Cause my heart won't feel no more pain.

Point of Honor, A native of the Mississipp Delta. Sing left school after the ninth grade to work as a farm la borer. He learned to play the guita from an uncle who was a Baptist minster, sang in gooppel groups, performed for coins on the street corners of dusts southern towns. In 1948, he moved to Memphis and started out as a disk jock-field of the performance of the perf

Despite temptations to slick up his skyle for commercial appeal. King has made it a point of honor to remain an uncompromising blues bow "I'm me," he saws. "Blues is what I do best It Frank Sinatra can be togs in his field. Nat Cole in his Bach and Beethoven in theirs, why can't I be great, and known for it, in blues?" Today the answer seems to be he ear.

#### RECORDINGS

The Top Ten

What were the top hit LPs of 19685: Billhourd magazine this week prints a chart of the 100 albums that dominated its beststeller issts during the year, as measured by rank and stayring power. Predictably, there are no classical—and few jazz—releases among them. It was a vear for pop albums, especially for thisse by the Beatles (of course) and the year for pop almost decirated and the property of the property of

- leases in the magazine's Big Ten:

  1. Jimi Hendrix: Are You Experienced
- Simon & Garfunkel: The Graduate
   Cream: Disraeli Gears
- The Beatles: Magical Mystery Tom
   Diana Ross & the Supremes: Greatest Hits
- 6. The Beatles: Sgt. Pepper's Lonels Hearts Club Band 7. The Doors: The Doors
  - Simon & Garfunkel: Parsley, Sage, Rosemary and Thyme
     Vanilla Fudge: Vanilla Fudge

10. Paul Mauriat: Blooming Hits

#### THE THEATER

#### OFF BROADWAY

Elegy for Lorraine

At 28. Lorraine Hanoberry was the youngest American playsreght and the first Negro to win the New York Drama Critics Circle Best Play of the Year Award, which she received for Raisan yours later in 1965, while her second Broadway play. The Sign in Sidney Brateries: Window, was running to the Coung, 6fthed and Black, which opened to work in the Sign in the Sign in the Sign in the Sign in Description of the Sign in plays the Sign in Sin

It is also something of a milestone in the current white-black confrontation. It is suffused not only with hot anger at indignity and injustice but with a glowing concern for men and women as men and women. There are no squares, sweetheart, one of the players says. "Ev-

erybody is his own hipster."

This aspect of Lorraine Hansberry's expanded humanity is enhanced by an interracial cast, in which whites as well as blacks speak for her in the first person -most notably bright, blonde Barbara Baxley and beautiful black Cicely I'vson. The production is necessarily episodic, fragmentary and uneven, but the cast, ably directed by Gene Frankel, works well as an ensemble to thread an elegiac mood through the range of comedy, rage, reminiscence and introspection. André Womble expertly manages a wide variety of black male parts, from an African nationalist to a runaway slave; John Beal does equally well as the nigger-hating home owner of Raisin in the Sun and, in a scene from an unfinished play, as a survivor of nuclear holocaust trying to teach some savage children what civilized man meant by beauty and music.

The evening is a moving reminder of how much the young, gifted and black Miss Hansberry is to be missed.



TYSON & BAXLEY IN "YOUNG"
All is hip.

#### SCULPTURE

#### Carnival of Grotesques

Her father owned a saloon that stank of liquor, count and urme. Her mother did the cooking there and never him for reading bedtime stories. That me for reading bedtime stories. That es, to remember her childhood on Chicago's West Stoke With such a past, it is not surprising that her artistic heroes are Hogarth. Kilee and Histor, or that she has learned, from the hippies whe that me the mid."

"It's all so tepid in the galleries," she complains. One exception is Manhattaris. Frumkin Gallery, where she is currently having her first major show. The collection is a gaudy carrival of approximately life-size figures, stuffed, covered with canvas and painted in bright clashing colors. The total effect is anything but tepid, the figures looking something like characters cut out of Godard's

Miss Leaf, who teaches life class at Manhattan's Parsons School of Design and is married to Jazz Saxophonas Joel Press, describes how she developed her untosul style of scatiguter. It was and I got excited looking made and see ing all the springs and workings. I thought I could use similar materials to make some big figures." One of her early efforts was a huge, whorelike Statue of Liberty reclining on a councile Stattarde in Manhattan. If liked her, but

she was destroyed immediately by a hand of Neo-Nazis." remembers Miss Leaf. "They tore her apart, I mean they really raped her."

Image of the Contury, The grotesque innaely smiling figures in the present innaely smiling figures in the present shows are not much subtlet. Woman of Action shows are and much subtlet. Woman of Action shows a vapid peroxide blonde, mouth agape and with a skull and cross-bones on her belt. "This is the American woman." says Miss Leaf. "She's trying so hard to contribute to American culture and doing such a louss job of it."

The biggest and most theatrical of all the Leaf works is Street Dreams The Ascension of the Pig Lady, a grouping of nine characters set in a shallow stage framed by a proscenium arch Cast as a wattress with porcine pink cheeks and a snoutlike nose, the pig lady is about to be plucked up to heaven by a man and woman sprawling across the top of the arch. Explains Miss Leaf "If there was going to be another Messiah, it would appear in someone who would never expect it, like a waitress, and she would turn into a pig. a big pink pig." Why a pig? "Because maybe a pig is the image of our century." While everybody grins, including the pig lady herself, another man spits and jabs at her with a club, an allusion to last summer's Chicago police rior At the last minute, Miss Leaf added a reclining harlequin out in front by way of welcome "Everyone is in that picture," she says. That includes her mom. who is the painted lady, second from the left



JUNE LEAF WITH "THE ASCENSION OF THE PIG LADY"

The kaleidoscopic side of life and mind.

#### PAINTING

#### The Great Romantic

A frail, solitary boat pitches and tosses in an angry, monofit sea. An apocalyptic horseman gallops around a descaler racecourse, esethe at the ready. Christ, freen from the grave, appears to Mary Magdeline in a somber garden, Macbeth conspires with the wriches on a wind-brased beautiful to the work of th

Such were the romantic subjects chosen by Albert Pinkham Ryder (1847-1917), the most eccentric, least prolific, most technically inept but arguably the most interesting U.S. painter of his time. While most of his contemporaries carried on with grandiose elaborations of the Hudson River School, Ryder strove to distill the simple and essential. Later, while the impressionists were turning everybody's eyes toward the light, Ryder studied structure. Later still, when other U.S. painters were studying ashcans and back-yard realism, he stubhornly continued to dream of symbols and eternal truths

Reveries by Night. There has been one big problem in appreciating Ryder's work: he painted with an utter disregard for basic technique. He piled paint layer upon layer, to thicknesses of a quarter of an inch. often returning to work on a canvas while it was still wet He found it almost impossible to think of a painting as finished, frequent ly took back ones he had sold and completely reworked them. He called the process "ripening" and likened himself to an inchworm reaching out tentatively into space from the end of a leaf. "I am trying to find something out there heyond the place on which I have a foothe said. The result was that each canvas, with its endless layers of paint drying at different rates, was sure to

crack and darken with age Born in New Bedford when it was still a whaling port, he was the youngest of four sons of a fuel dealer. The lamits moved to New York when he was about 23, and an older brother turned restaurateur helped send him through art school. Ryder lived in Greenwich Village and later in a West Side rooming house, where he slept huddled beneath piles of worn-out overcoats on a floor that was heaped to a height of two feet with yellowing newspapers, empty cans. cheese rinds and mice months dead in the traps he had set for them. Troubled with weak eyesight since childhood (and later by gout, malnutrition and kidney disease as well), he stayed indoors during the day, roamed the streets of Manhattan by night, dressed in tatters. often pausing in a reverie to stare at the moon for minutes at a time.

Ryder produced only some 160 paintings, left most of them unfinished and parted with few. Strangely enough, the world's largest collection of completed

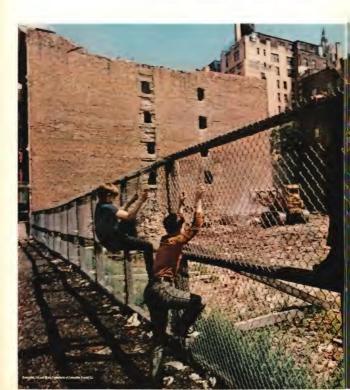
#### RYDER RESTORED

For admirers of the 19th century inmunitiest Albert Pinkham Ryder who was a thoroughly unorthodox technician—Eracked canvases and peeling point have long prevented a peeling point have long prevented a years ago, the National Collection of Fine Arts in Washington took down its 18 Ryders and set about a program of thorough cleaning and conservation. Now erbung and reter, they afford a fresh look at the iconoclastic painter. Among the most lustrous are Christ Appearing the Affars (right), one of Ryder's low redrives the control of the control of the Direction of the Christ Appearing to Direction of the Christ Appearing to Direction of the Christ Appearing to Direction of the Christ Appearing the Spirited Programs of the Christ Appearing the Christ Appearing the Christ Spirited Programs of the Christ Appearing the Christ Appearin





## He's tearing down New York's crime rate.





Crime grows on ignorance and poverty. Crime grows on frustrated dreams and hopes.

Crime grows in slums. It's one of the most critical problems facing American cities. And it's growing worse. By 1975, when our population reaches 235 million, 30 million people will live in slums.

Then what will the crime rate be? Crime is but the visible sign of the cancer growing in our midst. It is a symptom, not the cause, of the unrest seething in our crowded, decaying cities. Unless we provide a creative environment for people to live in, our cities are domed. And so are the hopes of the people crowded within them.

Today, 591 American cities have picked up the challenge. Rugged machines like this track-type loader are tearing out the rot, preparing sites for new neighborhoods. Building a new life. But progress is slow. Much remains to be done.

Urban renewal isn't, of course, the only answer to a growing crime rate. But it does lie at the heart of the problem. For as living conditions are improved, the crime rate will wane. Just compare suburban crime rates with urban rates.

There's a job to do. In your city. We can do it. We must do it. All of America will be richer for it.

We can make the world a better place to grow up in, Caterpillar machines will help.





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Ryders was stashed away for years (from 1929) in the storerooms and corridors of Washington's Smithsonian Institution. Seventeen of the 18 were the gift of a New Yorker named John Gellatly. an eccentric who had the wit to marry money and the eye to pick Ryder as the American painter who could hold his own with the Europeans. In a final exuberance, Gellatly gave his whole \$5,000,000 collection to the Smithsoman, leaving himself and his second wife with only a \$3,000-a-year annuity. When he died, she sued-but the museum kept the paintings.

In the years that followed, the Ryders moldered in the Smithsonian's cramped spaces. At last, when Congress approved a new gallery for the National Collection of Fine Arts in 1958. the Smithsonian could look forward to having a proper showcase for its Ry-



RYDER AT AGE 66 Like an inchworm groping into space.

ders. It commissioned Art Restorers Sheldon and Caroline Keck to reha-

bilitate Ryder's ravaged oils. The Kecks stripped off the canvas backing. On the hot table, they flattened ripples and smoothed out cracks. working the paint back together and touching it up where necessary with ju-"inpainting." At least once, the dicious Kecks had to scoop out from the back of a picture underpaint that had never

dried and was still gooey. Now on proud display in the N.C.F.A.'s new gallery, the paintings are suffused with something approximating their original unearthly aura, a weird kind of radiant half-light that Ryder thought of as "golden luminosity." It floods across the two foreground figures in Christ Appearing to Mary, painted about 1885. It pulses in the background of The Flying Dutchman, which shows the phantom ship gliding across the horizon behind an open boat manned by three storm-tossed mariners. As Ryder remarked: "What avails a storm cloud accurate in form and color if the storm is not therein?" In this painting, the storm is undeniably there

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TIME JANUARY 10 1969

#### BEHAVIOR

#### SOCIOLOGY

#### Exploring a Shadow World Man as a social being divides his al-

legiance among a wide assortment of groups. The state, of course, is one, the family another. In between, there wheels a boundless galaxy of personal commitments and involvements, from the church committee to the golf club, all of which make rival membership claims on the individual and also serve to define who, what and where he is.

None may be more important to life than the type of event that Sociologist Erving Goffman calls "gatherings." These human groupings are often so

Goffman has developed this propoproposal, the suitor, who may think

sition in six books," They have cemented his reputation as one of the most illuminating-and disturbing-cartographers of that shadowy terrain where man plays at being a social animal without fully understanding exactly what he is doing. Some sense of the disquieting Goffman perspective can be gained from his elliptical revisions of prevailing human values, which are sown like land mines through his books. Social man is not an entity but "a dramatic effect": all social encounters are theatrical performances. In a marriage that he is swearing his love. "sums up





MANHATTAN COCKTAIL PARTY All men are known by the honds that hold them.

fleeting and informal as to be unrecognizable as social functions-a ride in an elevator, two strangers passing on the street. They also include such emphatic events as the cocktail party. No less than the state and the family the gathering has its own rules and laws. It is Goffman's contention that without the implicit obedience that these laws of behavior systematically command, the grander and more visible torms of human association would probably be unworkable. Society itself might fall apart.

Transgressing the Order, "More than to any family or club," writes Goffman in his book Behavior in Public Places, "more than to any class or sex, more than to any nation, the individual belongs to gatherings, and he had best show that he is a member in good standing. Just as we fill our jails with those who transgress the legal order, so we partly fill our asylums with those who act unsuitably-the first kind of institution being used to protect our lives and property; the second, to protect our gatherings and occasions." his social attributes and suggests to a woman that hers are not so much better as to preclude a merger.

Tranquil Sleep. The same unsettling effect is produced by the Swiftian irony that Goffman brings to his appraisal of the human scene. To him, a hanging is a social event, circumscribed, just like a one-day sale or a pienic, by rules calculated to make the performance go smoothly. For this reason, he says, a "table of drops" based on body weight was worked out by long experience "so that the length of the free fall would nerther leave the man to wriggle nor tear off his head." The true stagecraft of a funeral, says Goffman, is found "backstage," away from the flower-bedecked parlor. "It the bereaved are to be given the illusion that the dead one is really in a deep and tranquil sleep, then the un dertaker must be able to keep the bereaved from the workroom where the

\* Besides Behavior, they include The Pre-sentation of Self in Everyday Life, Asylums, Encounters, Stigma and Interaction Ritual

corpses are drained, stuffed and painted for their final performance.

Goffman's thesis-he declines to call it a theory-rests on a fundamental assumption; all rational human beings share, without necessarily knowing that they do, a desire for public order. Society is founded on an unspoken mutual trust. The pedestrian assumes, without thinking, that the driver has no motive for running him down. Instead of fatally beating a fellow passenger who has borrowed his newspaper, the commuter can be expected to limit his objections to words or gestures directed at recovering his property

As dissembled by Goffman, any social occasion takes on the convoluted determinism of a chess game, in which the moves vary widely but follow strict and unforgiving rules. For example, a man in an office answers his phone. While he is talking, what should his office visitor do? The rules forbid listening. They also forbid just sitting there doing nothing, which could support the suspicion that he is listening. So the visitor studiously exhibits what Goffman calls "civil inattention." Unable to avoid overhearing one side of the phone conversation, he feigns another activitygazing out the window, ostentatiously lighting and puffing a cigarette-thus conveying or seeking to convey the impression that his attention is directed elsewhere

Sympathetic Smile. Such behavior indicates a considerable dependence on the complicity of the audience, which is expected to accept the performance at its face rather than at its true value. In considerate society, the audience seldom lets the performer down-in part, as Goffman repeatedly notes, because the roles of performer and audience interlock. A man rushing for the bus dons a sheepish smile to indicate his awareness of how silly he looks. His observers reward his performance-that is, the smile-by smiling sympathetically back. With this response, they become performers, and the bus chaser becomes the audience

The penalties for breaking the rules can be serious. Even minor infractions provoke them. Goffman has described the restrictions imposed on suitable behavior in the rain. A man in a trenchcoat will naturally pass muster. So will one who is coatless, as long as he sugby his deportment-hunched shoulders, an impromptu newspaper umbrella-that he is alive to his predicament. So will arm-locked young lovers, sublimely indifferent to their drenching. But someone who walks along unprotected and apparently unaware of the downpour is likely to evoke a startled and uneasy response. The reason, says Goffman, is that he

offends the hidden code of behavior to which all "normal" people subscribe. The man oblivious to the rain is guilty not just of a trivial impropriety, but of the greater sin of social unpredictability. No one can guess with any assurance what ceremony he will next profanc. No one can be sure of his respect of public order, without which society would regress to the jungle. Goffman is still exploring the patterns of behavior at so-cal gatherings, which he believes have all the systematic qualities of a language. He is also at work on another book that will apply his own experience can be all beauty-one dealer in Las Vegas and Theority-one dealer in Las Vegas and the systematic patterns of the

Broken Rules, Goffman's search for the key to this nonverbal language began at the University of Chicago. Born 46 years ago, in Mannville, Alberta, the son of a dry-goods merchant, he graduated from the University of Toronto and went to Chicago for dissertation work in sociology. There he came under the influence, which he fully acknowledges, of Charles Horton Cooley and G. H. Mead, whose theories on personal interaction, small groups and the social character of the self still inform sociology courses. An energetic and devoted scholar who avoids formal social gatherings, Goffman is currently a research professor at the University of

Pennsylvania. In 1955, before joining the faculty of the University of California at Berkeley, Goffman spent a year of research at St. Elizabeths Hospital in Washington. D.C. His experiences there, recorded in Asylums, strongly affected his developing theories on social behavior. Goffman's understanding of mental patients borrows more from the unwritten rules of social occasions than from psychiatric theory. In his opinion, many inmates are simply people who have so flagrantly broken the rules of seemly behavior that they have been dismissed from the game. "I know of no psychotic misconduct." Goffman has written, "that cannot be matched precisely in everyday life by the conduct of persons who are not psychologically ill nor considered to be so." Life in mental hospitals-"storage dumps" is one of his kindlier descriptions-also has at an attendant. Goffman argues, is using a ceremonial idiom "that is as exquisite in its way as a bow from the waist Whether he knows it or not, the patient speaks the same ritual language as his captors; he merely says what

they do not wish to hear Eclectic Scholar, Such mordant views have made Goffman something of a mayerick in his field. His work has been attacked as overspeculative, his scholarship as too eelectic, in illustrating a point, he is as likely to quote from a novel as from a sociological text. Goffman has also been accused of insulating his theories with purely supportive evidence. Then too, there may be some unexpressed envy on the part of his sociological peers about the fact that Goffman can write well: although his books have pages of jargon, they are enlightened with passages of dazzling clarity and wit

Even his critics concede that Goffman has skillfully explored an area of life

that has until now been both neglected and misunderstood. "The individual is known by the social bonds that hold him," writes Goffman in Behavior in Public Places. "And through these bonds he is held to something that is a social entity with a life substance of its own.' However trivial social exchange may seem at the levels Goffman examines. "it is out of these unpromising materials that the gossamer reality of social occasions is built. We find that our little inhibitions are carefully tied into a network, that the waste products of our serious activities are worked into a pattern, and that this network and this pattern are made to carry important social functions. Surely this is a credit to the thoroughness with which our lives are pressed into the service of society."

Potential market of 34 in every 100.

#### CHARACTERISTICS Left in a Right-Handed World

An extinated 260 million people around the globe live left-handed lives in a right-handed world Leonardo da Vinci and Alexander the Great were left-handed, and so were Babe Ruth, Michael Charles Chaplin, Robert S. And Charles Chaplin, Robert S. And Ringo Sant They are known as southpaws, gallock-handers, chicker paws and scrammes—and on down a whole list of slangy synonyms whose very length testifies to the leat that for centures left-handers have been looked upon with assignment.

In the Middle Ages, for instance, the left-hander lived in danger of being accused of practicing witchcraft. The Devil himself was considered a southpaw, and he and other evil spirits were always conjured up by left-handed gestures. Even today, language expresses the general prejudice against left-handers. A left-

handed compliment is actually an insult, the Latin word sinister (left) has taken on a. well, sinister cast, and the French word gauche, which means left, is used to describe a socially awkward person. In Moslem societies, the left hand is considered unclean.

Mild Advantages, The causes of lefthandedness remain obscure. Some authorities believe that environment plays a significant role in the child's choice of handedness, while others maintain that heredity is all. Little is known about the problem beyond the fact that the left-hander must learn to fend for himself in a world that seldom pays any heed to his special needs. Production lines grind out an endless assortment of tools and equipment designed solely for the right-hander, with only occasional exceptions for lefty. Left-handed golf clubs can be found. but usually they must be specially ordered; there are also left-handed icehockey sticks and baseball mitts. Sports. as it happens, is one of the few areas where the southpaw has even mild advantages. Port-siding boxers and tennis players generally enjoy at least a mild advantage over a right-handed foe.

In social situations, however, there are distinct drawbacks: at dimer parters, left-handrers find themselves tangling ellows with their partners unless they have had the foresight to seize at chart at the left end of the table. The constant irritations of domestic life are multiplied for the southpast. Sciences along which is the southpast of t

Cricket Bots. A few shops now cater to left-handers who either cannot or will not adjust to a right-handed world. One of the most interesting-run by a right-hander, surprisingly-is Anything Left-Handed, Ltd. in London's West End. Its director, William Gruby, 39. opened his store late last year after giving a dinner party at which he and his wife found that their four guests were all left-handed and all perfectly willing to complain bitterly about the nuisances of life in a right-handed world Doing market research. Gruby found that shop clerks treated his inquiries with some Dark Ages-style rudeness. When he asked for a left-handed can opener, for instance, he was asked if he wanted a left-handed can as well. He stocks left handed versions of most types of kitchen hardware, irons, and also carries artists' palettes, dressmakers' seissors. surgeons' knives, pruning shears and cricket bats.

Potentially, the market for southpasses oriented commercial ventures is four times greater than the 8% of the population that is now estimated to be left-handed. "If there were no interference on the part of parents and teachers," says Dr. Bryng Bryngelson, a Minnesotta psychologist, '34-out of every 100 children born today would become left-handed."

#### SPORT

#### FOOTBALL

#### The New Champ

Any college football player would consider a 10-0 season, a 27-16 Rose Bowl victory over U.S.C. and an undisputed national championship a great way to wrap up a college career. For eleven of Ohio State's 22 starters on the offensive and defensive platoons, that is just the beginning. They are only sophomores.

To keep Coach Woody Hayes' Rose Bowl record perfect (3-0) last week, his youngsters had to fight from behind. Heisman Trophy Winner O. J. Simpson shocked them with a stunning 80-vd. dash in the second quarter, to give U.S.C. a 10-0 lead. In making his breakaway run. Simpson squeezed through a closing hole at his own left tackle, then showed Ohio State some of the swiftest acceleration and one of the greatest change-of-direction cuts ever seen on any football field. He broke to his right. outran the Ohio State secondary and tore down the sideline unmolested.

Simpson's score might have demoralized a lesser team, but Ohio's Sophomore Quarterback Rex Kern simply huddled with the Buckeyes and told them, "I guess we'd better get rolling and quit messing around." With Kern at the controls, that was just what Ohio

Son of a Lancaster, Ohio, barber, Kern was a high school star in football and basketball and was persuaded to attend Ohio State with the offer of being allowed to play both sports. In the Rose Bowl, his ball handling was superb. Play after play, his fakes fooled NBC television cameramen so badly that they lost the action entirely. A 69-yd. Ohio



KERN IN ACTION AGAINST U.S.C. On with the business as usual.

State drive ended with Fullback Jim Otis scoring from the one; a 50-yd. drive to the Trojan 10 enabled Kicker Jim Roman to make good on a 26-yd field goal with three seconds left and tie the score at halftime

The second half was all Ohio State Capitalizing on fumbles by Simpson and U.S.C. Quarterback Steve Sogge, Kern kept the Buckeyes in control of the ball. He lobbed two touchdown passes and easily earned selection as the game's most valuable player

#### 6-3-3 Defense Thrilling as it was, the Rose Bowl con-

test could not match the game played later on in Miami for suspense. The Orange Bowl provided one of the wildest endings of any bowl game ever as Penn State defeated Kansas 15-14. Trailing 14-7 with just over a minute remaining, Penn State Quarterback Chuck Burkhart hit Bob Campbell with a desperation pass from his own 49, and Campbell made it to the Kansas 3-vd line. On third down, Burkhart rolled out for the score. His pass for a twopoint conversion failed, but Kansas was penalized for having twelve men on the field. On the second try, Burkhart handed off to Campbell, who carried the ball over for the victory. A later look at game films indicated that Kansas may have had twelve men on the field for at least the last three plays. Ouipped one Kansas coach: "No wonder we were able to stop them. The 6-3-3 defense is pretty tough to run against."

Some Kansas fans will undoubtedly criticize Coach Pepper Rodgers for the loss. But other football followers could only admire him. Late in the fourth quarter, while ahead 14-7. Kansas had the hall on the Penn 5-yd, line. It was fourth down and a yard to go; a field goal would almost certainly have put the game out of Penn State's reach. But Rodgers, who insists that college football ought to be fun, let his team take the gamble. Instead of trying for the field goal. Kansas went for a touchdown-and failed.

#### BASKETBALL

#### Boy from Trinidad Junior

Early last year, when U.S. Olympic Basketball Coach Hank Iba was trying to round up a team for Mexico City, he learned to his dismay that Lew Alcindor, the U.C.L.A. skyscraper, and several other Negro stars were planning to skip the Games. The best Iba could do for center was Spencer Havwood, 19, a 6-ft. 8-in. player from Colorado's Trinidad State Junior College, As it turned out, Haywood was more than good enough. With the agility and speed of a backcourt guard, he unnerved opponents by blocking numerous shots, scoring 145 points and leading the team in rebounds. "He's the best amateur basketball player I've ever seen,"



HAYWOOD AT THE OLYMPICS Second best is more than good enough,

exclaimed the Yugoslav coach after the U.S. had defeated his team for the gold medal

Now playing for the University of Detroit. Haywood has many a U.S. coach talking like the awed Yugoslav, Last week his average of 23.8 rebounds per game was best among major college players; he stood third in scoring (31 average) and ninth in field-goal percentage (62%), which places him ahead of Alcindor in the first two categories. In Detroit's 71-68 victory over then undefeated St. Bonaventure, Haywood bagged 15 points and 16 rebounds. His only apparent weaknesses: he can be forced into an occasional bad pass or haphazard shot,

Always Playing, Haywood was born in Silver City, Miss., the second youngest of six brothers who kept the family's backvard basket always in use. "Not one of them was less than 6 ft. 4 in.," Haywood says of his brothers. "I can't remember not playing baskethall. If you didn't play, you got beat up. At 15. Haywood went to live with relatives in Detroit, where he came under the tutelage of Will Robinson, coach of Pershing High, who has since become his legal guardian. After leading Pershing to the state championship in his senior year. Haywood received more than 300 offers of college scholarships. He enrolled at Trinidad State but, after the Olympics, returned home to play for Detroit, where he can also study radio-TV in hopes of becoming a newscaster.

He is confident that he could have starred in the Olympics even if Alcindor and the boycotters had played. "I think I'm just as good as they are," says Haywood, who is hoping to prove it in a confrontation with Alcindor at the post-season N.C.A.A. tournament.

# WHAT'S A DODGE WHITE HAT SPECIAL?



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Dodge



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Union Carbide got together with the tanners to save a little bit of the world

from shrinking.

Wetookalittleknownchemicalcalled Glutaraldehyde and refined it and designed it so it could be added to the tanning process.

ening. A leather that resists hardening. A leather that resists cracking. A leather that doesn't shrink at the sight of water.

We're out to save your hide.



#### EDUCATION

#### ADMISSIONS Telling All to a Computer

The first computers had barely been put to work by college administrators a few years ago when students began complaining that they were being treated like so many list punch cards. Now probable that the purpose of t



SELECT, don't settle.

seconds and compares the answers with its store of information about colleges. It then prints out letters to the students and their high school guidance counselors, listing ten to 15 colleges that most nearly meet the applicants' academic, financial and other requirements. Last fall alone, 10,000 students turned to SeLECT for advise.

Guidance for the Guida. Such computer-aided college selection offers help with three increasingly pressing problems. The computer's profigious memority of the computer of the feat that such control of the computer of the comserved of the computer also helps, results of the computer also helps, rewards of the computer also helps, remove a burden from hard-pressed high school counsolons. Finally, the program warms consideration for less wellaudity of the computer of the comverse consideration for less welland need students but are all too aften overclooked by applicants.

SELECT was developed by two undergraduates at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Bernard Klein and Ray Kurzweil. Klein had gained business ex-

rience in summer jobs at Sonar Radio Corp. Kurzweil had been working with computers since his junior high school days (at 14, he built and programmed a computer that wrote music). Both men agreed fervently that the process of college selection is a harsh trial of patience and endurance for most students. Together they raised \$1,300 to lease computer time and to pay 20 Harvard students for assembling and collating information on the nation's 3,000 institutions of higher learning. Klein and Kurzweil based their final evaluations of different campuses only on official publications. They rejected student ratings as too subjective and too variable from one institution to another

Seeing into the Future. The publishing firm of Harcourt, Brace & World. Inc., which bought SELECT last fall for an undisclosed sum plus royalties, now has a full-time five-man staff at work in New York keeping the 2,000,000 items of data on the colleges up to date. SELECT is already producing a potentially valuable byproduct for the colleges. The abundance of information that is available from student answers to those 283 searching questions should help college administrators estimate future needs for faculty and facilities. It will also help in the design of courses that will be responsive to what a new crop of students is likely to demand

#### PROFESSORS A Most Modern Squabble

The Modern Language Association was founded in 1888 to advance "literary and linguistic studies." Ever since, the only justification for the word modern in the name has been that the association which the control of the studies of

At the 20LLA, s annual meeting in Manhatian, while most of the professors and manhatian continues are scalabilities as excellating or seeking market. a phalana of activities from the New Left suddenly seized control. Before most members knew what was happening, the stand old association found itself passing resolutions opposition to the draft and demounting government repression are counseling opposition to the draft and demounting government repression dright clearly a few food for the draft and demounting government repression dright clearly a few food for the draft and demounting government repression dright clearly a few food for the draft and demounting government repression dright clearly a few food for the draft and demounting government of the draft and draft and demounting government of the draft and demounting gover

What most outraged many members was the unexpected election as second vice-president of M.I.T.'s Louis Kampf, a founder of the New University Conference, which seeks to involve scholars in political issues. The Modern Language

leadership had been so confident that the officially nominated candidate. Santa Barbara's Stuart Atkins, would win that an issue of its journal announcing his election had already been sent to press. Now, according to tradition, Kampf will become president in 1970.

Arrasting Posters. The rebel cause got an unexpected boost when Kampf and two others were arrested for resisting removal of "radical" posters from the lobby entrance of Manhattan's Americana Hotel, where the three-day meeting, was held during the holidays. meeting was held during the holidays. agreements are arrests, the hotel manufactured and the state of the state



PROFESSOR LOUIS KAMPF Phalanx from the left.

registered for the meeting, only 800 appeared for the voting, and the dissidents had a majority on most issues.

Less radical members of M.I.A. were appalled. "If the M.I.A. starts taking political stands," said Executive Council Member O. B. Hardison of the University of the Council Stands, and the Council Stands of the Council St

The dispute creates a serious split in the M.L.A. Either the non-radicals will manage to end what they consider the dissident's valversion' or many of them will quit. The dissidents mass that it is called the creation of valversion' or many of them will quit. The dissidents mass that it is called the creation or drive its members out. All they want, they say, is to "put humanism back into the humanism." In the process, they are raising another manism back to keep professors in the organization.

#### MEMO

SUBJECT Fire		
TO All Personnel	FROM Frank Sharpe	DAYE January 3, 1969

The building is on fire. Evacuate immediately.

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#### THE PRESS

#### NEWSPAPERS

The World's Elite

Most of the world's newspapers practice a "splashy, superficial, thoughtless and tenuous" journalism that offers readers only a "heterogeneous hodgepodge of triviality." After making that harsh generalization in an ambitious new book that assesses the press on a global scale, John C. Merrill, a professor of journalism at the University of Missouri nonetheless contends that the number of "serious, intellectually oriented journals with cosmopolitan outlooks" is growing steadily. They constitute what he calls "the elite press," and that is the title of his book (Pitman: \$7.95). Merrill not only ticks off the top newspapers by name, but also ranks 100 of them in descending degrees to form the "Merrill Elite Press Pyramid."

Merrill, 44, holds a Ph.D. in mass communications from the University of Iowa and has spent three years checking out his impressions of foreign newspapers, including visits to the home offices of many of them. He defines the elite as "the concerned papers, the knowledgeable papers, the serious papers and the papers which serious people and opinion leaders in all countries take seriously." That definition embraces the captive press of authoritarian societies as well as the best of the free press in the West. Merrill's book provides brief profiles of 40 newspapers, but its value rests on its ranking of the papers. His pyramid places ten papers in a "primary elite," 20 in a "sec-ondary elite," 30 in a "tertiary elite" and 40 in a "near-elite." The world's top ten, with Merrill's estimate of their strengths:

The New York Times—A proud, almost arrogant newspaper whose daily most arrogant newspaper whose daily circulation goes to a special leadership of the property of the property of the conerybody likes it, but nobody can ignore it. Although its reputation throughout the world probably exceeds reality, it leads all papers in its widespread collection of news and views. Its thoroughness is its chief distinction, and it is the standard against which other American papers are judged.

Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich)—The most responsible and the most serious, the most responsible and the most cosmopolitan. From its lofty pinnacle in its neutral and freedom-loving country. it views all the world with a cold and intellectual detachment.

Le Monde (Paris)—The most remorselessly intellectual and the one that has made the fewest concessions to modern journalism. A paper of interpre-

 U.S. dailies in the secondary group are the Christian Science Monitor, St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Washington Post. The third-ranking papers include the Baltimore Sun, Los Angeles Times, Louisville Courier-Journal, Miami Herald and Wall Street Journal. tation, speculation and realistic conclusion, it possesses an uncanny ability to foresee developments. Calm, unhurried and placid, it consistently represents an intelligent left-of-center line. (It plans to begin publishing an English-language weekly version this winter.)

The Guardian (Manchester/London)—Catalyst to the nonconformist British conscience and representative of the most informed and intelligent sector of British progressive, liberal thought. Not a newspaper to which readers react neutrally, it has de-emphasized news in favor of criticism, interpretation and political polemis.

The Times (London)—Dignified and polite, uncluttered and well edited, with excellent writing and editorials that are highly polished and deceptively sharp. The Times is perhaps the one paper

## The New York Times



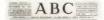
### THE TIMES











that most readily comes to mind when thoughts turn to quality daily journalism.

Pravda (Moscow)—Without a doubt the calment, most businesslike and most influential newspaper in the Soviet Union and perhaps in the world. As the guardian of the Party line, it takes a position on all questions of public life and the other media follow its lead. Jen-min Jih-pop (Peking)—Primarily

an instrument of the power elite, it resorts at times to exaggeration, half truths and outright falsification. More of a governmental bulletin board than a newspaper, it probably reaches more people than any other publication in the world.

Borba (Belgrade)—Compared with the press of other Communist nations, that of Yugoslavia is highly critical, discursive and intellectually lively. Borba manages to relate its stories to the daily affairs of its citizens and is not loaded with dry statistics. Its team of forcign correspondents is probably the best in Eastern Europe.

L'Osservetore Romann Vatican City)
— It reflects the Pope's thinking, presents news and opinion with screnity
and a sense of history and has seen
many persecutors and dictators come
and go. Its influence far outstrips its
modest circulation (about 70,000 daily),
since its subserbers not only include
the world's leading charchmen but also
the world's leading charchmen but also
the modest properties of the Keenlin and Charles de Gaulle.

ABC. (Madrid)—Intense and precise, it has set the tone of all Spanish journalistic writing. Its emphasis on iterature, music and philosophy gives it an aura of intellectualism. It has suffered from stringent press laws, but has off-set its inability to have pungent political articles by improving its nonpolitical pieces and pictures. It exercises considerable courage and skill in making its voice heard, sometimes with sly critical undertones.

#### WIRE SERVICES

Beyond Bang-Bang Bulletins

In hundreds of U.S. newspapers last week, readers found some version of the Louisville Times headline: U.S. MII-HARY FUEL STOLEN IN THAILAND. In recent months, they have seen other accusatory headlines, including NAVY AWARDS JOB TO SUSPECT FIRM, STUDY SHOWS WASTE BY PENTAGON, LYNDA BIRD'S PAI WINS CHILE POST and ARMY'S M-16 PROGRAM IS "UNBELIEV-ABLE." All appeared above exclusive stories produced by what the Associated Press calls its Special Assignment Team, a group of Washington-based reporters with deceptively everyday faces and an unusual mission: to ignore daily deadlines in search of what its leader calls "the submerged dimension" of the federal government.

Described by one admiring colleague as "ten sons of bitches with table manners," the team is headed by Ray Stephens, 41, an 18-year A.P. veteran who contends that Washington has become too complex to be covered by the traditional "bang-bang bitletin" wire service approach. All too often, he claims, decisions affecting countless citizens or millions of taxpayer dollars are made by "an anonymous civil servant who is norther responsible to the electorate nor Officials and exposing governmental deception normally require weeks of persistent Ledious probing.

Dull as Death, Last week's fuel theft story, which charged that some U.S. military and civilian officials in Thailand had been bribed and others had been careless in allowing at least 5.5 million gallons of aircraft and other fuels to slip out of government hands, surfaced more easily than most. Lawrence Knutson, one of A.P.'s regional Washington desk hands, got a tip from a friend and turned to the team for help in checking it out. Team Member Gaylord Shaw phoned his sources at the Government Accounting Office, learned that GAO was already investigating the matter but had not revealed its findings. Shaw and Knutson secured a copy of the GAO report from Senator William Proxmire and broke the story.

More often, the team's tips come from reading what Stephens calls "some dull-as-death Government report that no man in his right mind would pick up if he wasn't getting paid for it." Jean Heller, 26, the team's only woman member, was scanning a routine list of Government contract awards when the name "Techfab" rang a faint bell She checked her files, confirmed her suspicions that Techfab, a St. Louis manufacturer, was under study by a federal grand jury for allegedly accepting kickbacks on \$47 million worth of rocket launchers made for the Navy-and here was the Navy buying more from the same company. Jean's running stories finally impelled the Navy to seek competitive bids for the launchers in future purchases

Team Member Don Rothberg, 34, who once ran a beatnik restaurant in Berkeley, got a guarded tip from a high military source: "If you dig far enough back into the history of the M-16, you might find something interesting." But it took him three weeks of rummaging through Congressionalcommittee hearings and long interviews with reluctant manufacturers and defense officials to produce his story on how mass production of the lightweight M-16 rifle, sorely needed in Viet Nam. had been delayed by Pentagon indecision for seven years. When the Army finally placed its orders, he discovered, it was paying General Motors \$316 for each gun, and Harrington & Richardson \$250, even while Colt was offering it for \$104. Moreover, the Army had rejected yet another bid, by the Maremont Corp., that would have saved \$20 million. Rothberg's stories touched off congressional probes and led to a law requiring the Army to consider price in



A.P.'S SHAW & STEPHENS Submerged dimensions.

Depth Beats Speed, Heller and Rothberg then spent a full five months, including line-by-line reading of 15 volumes of appropriations-committee hearings, to produce a highly critical series on defense-procurement practices. Team Member Dick Barnes, 30, a former editor of the Stanford Daily, examined 12,000 property records in Detroit to document just one claim in a story charging mismanagement of federal antipoverty funds in that city-the fact that a former business associate of Mayor Jerome Cavanagh had benefited from unusually high rents paid for the program's headquarters. Rothberg's reading of a dreary Soil Conservation Service report paid off when he noted that five corporations all had the same hox number. Suspicious, he learned that one corporation had divided its farms into five groups to qualify for an extra \$2,-000,000 a year in sugar subsidiesand that an obsolete definition of a farm, clung to by Agriculture Department bureaucrats, made this legal,

Even when the A.P. investigators miss their mark, they still sometimes score Barnes jetted to Nassau and studied more than 2.500 land records in search of rumored links between island cassons and U.S. Jegislators. Than fizzled, but along the way he dug up an exclusive story on the listing of a Bahamas gambling operation by the New York Stock Exchange.

The success of A.P.'s Special Assignment Team demonstrates a journalistic truth that the daily press still too often ignores: in an age of complexity, depth is-often more necessary than speed. This kind of reporting may be more expensive and more exacting, Team Editor Stephens insists hat "we're having more fun than anybody in this business."

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#### MEDICINE

#### To Save the Heart: Diet by Decree?

MEDICAL researchers studying ly to a revolutionary conclusion. The Federal Government, they suggest, may have to intervene and decree a radical change in the prevailing American diet. This would involve taking most of the fat out of those marbled steaks and from those billions of gallons of milk, as well as altering the chemical constitution of cooking oils and fats.

Many conservative physicians recoil in horror from such a suggestion. But more and more investigators are beginning to despair of finding any other way to combat the ravages of heart disease, which results largely, they believe, from overindulgence in foods that are too rich in animal fats and sugar. Of course, no responsible researcher believes that diet is the sole cause of atherosclerosis, the form of coronary artery disease that leads to most heart attacks. Nonetheless, diet seems to be the factor most susceptible to correction.

Mushy Deposits. In their hunt for clues to the causes and mechanisms of heart disease, researchers have learned that huge populations in many parts of the world notably in Japan, can be well fed and still remain virtually immune to the Western type of heart disease. Why?

Significantly, they eat little or no hard, or "saturated," fat. They also eat little of the foods that contain much cholesterol, such as egg yolks, shellfish and organ meats. On the basis of early research, scientists assumed that the cholesterol found in mushy, atheromatous deposits in diseased coronary arteries came from the cholesterol consumed in foodstuffs. They had to abandon

this simplistic view as soon as they realized that the human body manufactures cholesterol from several raw materials, notably the hard animal fats.

Medical researchers then began to campaign for 1) a reduction in the total fats in the American diet, and 2) a switch from saturated to polyunsaturated fats. Easier said than done. The diet of the average well-nourished American derives 40% of its calories from fats, 40% from car-

" Most fats that remain solid at room temperature are derived from land an-

imals and classed by chemists as "sat-

urated" because they have hydrogen

atoms attached at all available points

in their carbon chains. Some vegetable

fats have one such point with two

bohydrates (sugars and starches), and 20% from protein. Just as they refuse to cut down on cigarettes, most Americans refuse to cut down seriously on fats. A more practicable solution, it appeared, would be to change the kind of fat, from mostly saturated to mostly polyunsaturated. No Difficulty. To see whether a diet

modified in this fashion would be acceptable to the average American male, and whether his average wife would go along with it, the Cleveland Clinic's Dr. Irvine H. Page organized a federally financed study of 2,000 men who lived for up to two years on specially prepared foods. One thing that the Cleveland test proved was that the U.S. food industry has no difficulty in preparing such foods, and can certainly do so at a profit, provided there is sufficient consumer demand. It also proved that the diet was effective in lowering the men's blood levels of cholesterol-generally accepted as an index of potential damage to coronary arteries and therefore of the risk of heart attacks.

Page, along with many other cardiologists, now wants the U.S. Government to finance a far more comprehensive study, putting no fewer than 40,000 men on an engineered diet for ten years. The cost would be at least

\$100 million

At recent sessions of the American Heart Association and affiliated arteriosclerosis research groups, and of the American Medical Association, hundreds of cardiologists and angiologists, physiologists and epidemiologists, have presented scores of learned papers on the findings from their research on Bantu and Eskimos, Finns and Yugoslavs, Norwegians and Japanese, Britons and Americans. Among the most intensively studied

Americans are the townsfolk of Framingham, Mass., where 6,500 men and women out of a population of 45,000 have had their blood pressure, cholesterol levels, weight and smoking habits checked for a dozen years against their development of heart disease and their incidence of heart attacks. The Framingham results to date, says Dr. William B. Kannel, indicate that a man with high blood cholesterol has almost three times the average risk of a heart attack. More alarming, if one man is exposed to two threefold risk factors-a heavy smoker with high blood cholesterol, for example-the two risks are not added together but multiplied, thereby giving him approximately a ninefold disadvantage.

These jigsaw pieces do not fit to-gether into a neat picture. Dr. Robert H. Furman of the University of Oklahoma says that the dietary habits of men who have died of heart attacks, as compared with the diets of survivors of the same age, living on the same street, doing the same work, smoking as much and exercising as little, show no consistent difference. This means, to Furman, that the men who have heart attacks-in many cases, fatal-early in life are a metabolically distinct group. The trouble is that so far no one has found a quick test to determine who the susceptible men are, so that they might take special precautions.

Label Blackout. For the average man who has no special susceptibility, Furman believes, the customary diet can be altered without imposing hardship. The 40-40-20 ratio of calories from fats. carbohydrates and protein need not be modified, provided only that the nature

of the fats is changed. Furman's prescription: twice as much polyunsaturated fat as saturated fat.

How can the average man tell how much polyunsaturated fat he is getting? That is difficult, says Furman, since the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has forbidden food manufacturers to state the polyunsaturated fat content on the labels of their cooking oils and margarines. The FDA contends that such a statement is meant as a health claim, and would be so regarded by consumers. The ban. says Furman, denies the buyer information to which he is entitled.

Regardless of the degree of saturation in his fat intake, every man is a highly complicated metabolic factory. His system stashes away some cholesterol in the tissues. It makes more cholesterol in the liver. It combines cholesterol and other fatty substances with proteins in two major forms, alpha and beta lipoproteins, so that they can circulate in the watery medium of the blood. A change in



"ARE YOU A NO-CHOLESTEROL DOCTOR OR ARE YOU ONE OF THOSE NO-CHOLESTEROL-IS-ALL-BOSH DOCTORS?"

fewer hydrogen atoms and are "mon-Many vegetable and seed oils, and all fats from fish and mafats are liquid at room temperature.



JAPANESE WORKERS AT LUNCH Unsaturate the fat and lower the risk

the ratio of the alpha and beta types may encourage the development of artery disease through the deposit of atheromatous (mushy, fatty) plaques in the narrow vessels. Further complicating the picture is a class of fats known as triglycerides, which may be as important as the better known cholesterol group.

In a culture in which everyone seems to indulge in pill popping for every conceivable (and one nonconceivable) purpose, many doctors suggest that a nearideal solution would be the discovery of a one-a-day pill that would enable people to eat all the luxury foods they want without damaging their arteries. As yet, no such drug is in sight. That is why heart researchers are turning toward the notion of Government-imposed diet control, which they rather euphemistically call "environmental engineering," "It is futile," says Framingham's Kannel. "to try to get the public to defer something now for future benefit." No matter how frightening the statistics, the public will go on getting 40% of its calories from fats that are almost 100% saturated, "Government," Kannel suggests, "may have to engage in a little environmental engineering to make sensible diet an automatic, unconscious part of everyday life

This means that the Government would have to see to it that only healthpromoting foods are made available. Kannel says, although the public need not know that it is being deprived of its saturated fats: "Everything would taste the same as before." Chicago Dr. Jeremiah Stamler has chided Kannel for lack of faith in the American public, but Stamler also believes that something should be done at the Governmental level. "We didn't just ask people to use sterilized water," he points out. "We cleaned it up for them." If the FDA would lift what Stamler calls its "ridiculous restrictions" on labeling. he believes, food processors would soon be making polyunsaturated foods-even hot dogs-to meet public demand





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#### RELIGION

#### THEOLOGY

#### A New Starting Point

In a world where everything must be measured and analyzed, how can man grasp the supernatural? Historical criticism and Freudian psychology answer that a sense of transcendence is a product of man's own times and his psychological needs. Even theologians have gloomily conceded the death of God. In a new book called A Rumor of Angels (Doubleday: \$4.50), Peter L. Berger, perhaps the leading U.S. sociologist of religion, suggests that the very scientific methods that have helped to challenge traditional belief in the world of the spirit can be the starting point for a new and better faith.

A Lutheran layman and professor of sociology at Manhattan's New School for Social Research, Berger has already used the tools of his discipline to challenge the bureaucratic pretensions of institutional religion in two books, The Noise of Solemn Assemblies and The Precarious Vision. He readily admits that sociology has helped to undermine the traditional faiths of the past, but he also argues that it can just as easily undermine the certainty of today's aggressive disbelief. Disbelief, he insists, is largely the product of man's present environment, and the skepticism of the professional atheist is just as subject to questioning as the peasant's blind faith in God and miracles, "Sociology," says Berger, "frees us from the tyranny of the present."

Looking to Man. Thus freed, men can look to their own experience for the "signals of transcendence" that Berger believes form the best foundation for an "inductive faith" in the supernatural. Without touching on individual experiences of the esoteric-such phenomena as mysticism and private revelation-Berger finds these signals (the "angels" of his title) in experiences that "generally accessible to all men." In a modern parallel to Thomas Aquinas' classic proofs for God's existence. Berger proposes five common experiences that seem to argue for the transcendent. The arguments:

 FROM ORDERING. When a child cries in the unfamiliar night, an other's first impulse is to reassure the child that "exerything is all right." Unless the statement is a lie, says Berger, at its root it expresses humanity's basic confidence in a reality that transcends the natural, often cruel world—"a universe that is ultimately in order and ultimately trustworthy."

• FROM PLAY, Both children and adults, cass Berger, find "liberation and peace" in play, Why? Because "in playing, one steps out of one time into another." remporarily halfing, in a way that suggests eternity, a world in which death occurs. Thus, the Vienna Philharmonic could give a concert as Soviet troops besieged the city in 1945. "an affirmation."

of the ultimate triumph of all human gestures of creative beauty over the gestures of destruction."

ERGM MOPE. "A no' to death," says Berger, "is profoundly rooted in the very being of man." Even in the face of immediate death, he argues, men persast in believing in the future and find in that hope a source of competition of the competition of death that there must be



BERGER Search through science.

some final justification of their confidence in a transcendent reality.

• FROM DAMNATION. Certain human

deeds, says Berger, in the common experience of mankind seem "not only evil, but monstrously evil." The archetypal example is the Nazi mass execution of the lews. Man is "constrained to condemn, and condemn absolutely." the villainy of an Eichmann, and the condemnation derives from a belief that condemnation derives from a belief that "the separates himself in a final way from a moral order that transcends the human community, and thus invokes a certibution that is more than human."

 FROM HUMOR. Man's sense of the comic, says Berger, is fundamentally a sense of discrepancy, and the most basic is the discrepancy between man and the universe. Man's laughter, Berger believes, "reflects the improsument of the lawfuns conviction, when that world ductions conviction, when that world seems awry, that the imprisonment is not final. "Religion," concludes Berger, "vindicates laughter." Berger allows that any of these phenomen can be explained away in Marxian or Freudian terms, but he argues simply that a transcendent reality—in a word, God—is a much better, and so-ciologically more sensible, explanation. From these starting points of inductive faith, theologians can then examine anew the fabric of traditional belief.

Testing the Traditions. Such a con-frontation with traditional helief would require heroic generosity from theologians, he admits. Not only must they be ecumenical, willing to examine and learn from other traditions, but they should also be thoroughly objective with regard to their own faith, winnowing the wheat from the chaff without worrving about the chaff. All a priori assumptions must thus be avoided, even so basic an assumption as one that places Christ at the starting point of its theology before examining Christian tradition in the light of other intellectual disciplines. "Theology," insists Berger,
"must begin and end with the question of truth.

He does not suggest that such a search will find its final expression as a universal religion, and disassociates himself from any attempt to create a "theological Esperanto." He sees, in fact, a continuing pluralism, but a more confident one, in which all religions more fully suppreciate the commonality of human expectations of the commonality of human expension of approach that mutually enriches them.

#### ROMAN CATHOLICS

#### Clouded Future

The Roman Catholic Church in the U.S. is destined to undergo several more years of turmoil, alienation and dissent. So predicts the Rev. Andrew M. Greeley, a sociologist on the staff of the National Opinion Research Center. Father Greeley is one of the shrewdest observers of U.S. Catholic life. A book which he co-authored, The Education of Catholic Americans (1966), is the most comprehensive study of the nation's parochial-school system. In Overview, a monthly newsletter published by the St. Thomas More Association of Chicago, he now argues that six "almost irreversible" trends will dominate American Catholicism during the next decade:

 Priests and nuns will abandon their vocations in increasing numbers. "It has now become quite easy to leave the religious life, in the sense that there are relatively few social sanctions imposed on those who depart; on the contrary, often they persuade themselves that they are heroes."

 New recruits to the priesthood and religious orders of nuns "will continue to decline. By 1978 we may have less than half the number of priests and religious we have at present."

 Many laymen and priests, particularly those who have already registered strong objections to the Pope's birth control encyclical, "will no longer accept the Church as an authoritative teacher on matters sexual. The hard truth is that most people have made up their minds, and their minds say that the Pope and the bishops do not know what they are talking about."

4) Tension between priests and bishops will also grow. Greeley believes that "the present very moderate and sensible leadership of the priest organizations will be replaced by a much more radical leadership and that confrontations between bishops and clergy will be more frequent and more severe. In many parts of the country the bishops will find themselves isolated from their priests and people."

5) Although the Catholic educational system is "at least as popular as it ever was with rank-and-file Catholics, the schools are in deep trouble because of



Underground of the elite.

the internal failures of morale. In practice, most of the brave talk about reorganization and reappraisal merely means closing down some schools."

6) Because of declining interest in the traditional church, "many of the auxiliary institutions of American Catholicism will suffer. Diocesan papers, publishing houses, book stores, magazines, etc., will be hard hit, and many will disappear from the scene.

Greeley foresees no mass defection of Catholics in the next decade, but he concludes that the longer-range picture for the organized church is clouded at best. "With the elite siphoned off into the underground, with a declining clergy and vanishing institutions, with no respect for the teaching of the leadership. with the hierarchy and people isolated from one another, American Catholicism by the end of the 1970s might well have begun the journey down the long road previously traveled by the Church in France, Italy and other European countries

#### MILESTONES

Born. To Sophia Loren, 34, filmdom's eternal woman (Arabesque, The Countess from Hong Kong), and Carlo Ponti, 55, her producer-husband: their first child, a boy, Carlo Jr.; in Geneva, Sophia's baby-7 lbs. 11 oz. and healthy as can be-came after years of yearning and three tragic miscarriages. She was overjoyed, while the exultant new papa promised to give Geneva a \$1,000,-000 obstetrical clinic "in gratitude."

Married, Sandy Koufax, 33, former Los Angeles Dodger pitching ace and prize Hollywood bachelor, who has become one of the most popular television sportscasters on the West Coast: and Anne Widmark, 23. Actor Richard's beautiful brunette daughter, who met Sandy six months ago in Malibu when he strolled by and offered to help paint her family's beach house; both for the first time; in a civil ceremony at the Widmark home in West Los Angeles.

Married. Margaret Atkinson Loughborough Biddle, 53, widow since 1961 of former U.S. Ambassador to Spain Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, and duchess of Philadelphia's Main Line: and Colonel Edwinston Robbins, 64, retired Air Force officer and longtime friend of the Biddle clan; in a civil ceremony performed in the Temple University chapel in Philadelphia.

Died, Major Arthur W. Beckstrom, 33. highly decorated U.S. Air Force pilot (20 medals of valor, including the Silver Star and the Distinguished Flying Cross), who survived 202 combat missions in Viet Nam without serious injury: in the crash of his RF-101 Voodoo reconnaissance jet while on a training flight; near Blue Ridge, Ga.

Died. Vladimir Tytla, 64, one of the original Walt Disney cartoonists, who helped enthrall millions of youngsters in the 1930s and '40s with his airborne (Night on Baid Mountain) and great spouting whales (Pinocchio); of a stroke; in Flanders, Conn.

Died. George Lewis, 68, jazz clarinetist of early New Orleans vintage who started strutting to funerals with his \$4 clarinet when he was 17, played with such jazz lights of the '20s and '30s as Buddy Petit and Kid Howard, later exported the doleful sound of French Quarter blues to Europe and Japan in a series of boisterously successful tours: of pneumonia: in New Orleans

Died. Trygve Lie. 72, first Secretary-General of the United Nations from 1946 to 1953, whose efforts on behalf of world peace were most often frustrated by cold-war conflict; of a heart attack; in Geilo, Norway. An Oslo lawyer who served as Norway's Foreign

Minister-in-exile during World War II, Lie sought to imbue the U.N. with his Scandinavian spirit of compromise and international cooperation. He played a significant role in ending the bloody Greek civil war, mediated the Berlin blockade crisis, and helped establish the state of Israel. Yet on the two most wrenching issues of his time-the Korean War and a U.N. seat for Communist China-the world powers were too hopelessly rent even for Lie's considerable powers of conciliation. The U.S. firmly rebuked him when he ultimately supported the admittance of Red China, and he earned the enmity of the Soviets for all time with his recommendation that the U.N. intervene in the Korean conflict. In 1950, the General Assembly still had enough faith in Lie to extend his term of office over virulent Soviet objections, but his influence continued to wane in the face of the Communists' refusal to acknowledge his authority. He also alienated his staff by allowing FBI agents to comb its ranks for "subversives." finally submitted his resignation under pressure in 1952, and returned home to write his memoirs

Died, Gilbert Miller, 84, patriarch of theatrical producers, who lighted the Broadway and London stages with nearly 100 plays that spanned more than half a century; in Manhattan, Born to the theater (mother was an actress, father an actor-manager). Miller was also born for it, and in some ways he was his own finest production. Portly and impeccable, he lived in splendor (a 12room Park Avenue apartment, a London town house, a Sussex country estate), was renowned as a gastronome the would cable his dinner order across the Atlantic to ensure perfection on arrival), a connoisseur of beautiful women (three marriages) and a raconteur who could fascinate in six languages. If elegance was his life-style, that was also what he gave the theater. Not for him the snarl of social protest; he wished to entertain, using each success to bankroll the next and assure himself, without haggling, of the day's greatest stars. In 1916, his very first play, a comedy called Daddy Long-Legs, ran for 514 performances in London. Before long, every famed, or soon to be famed, playwright offered him works-Somerset Maugham (The Constant Wife, 1926); Philip Barry (The Animal Kingdom, 1932); Robert Sherwood (The Petrified Forest, 1935); T. S. Eliot (The Cock-tail Party, 1950); Dylan Thomas (Under Milk Wood, 1957). His greatest hit came in 1935, when Victoria Regina, starring Helen Hayes, grossed \$2,500,000 to rank as one of the biggest moneymakers of its time. Once, a reporter asked him if a show he was doing would make New York stand up. "The idea, I believe," he replied evenly, "is to make New York come in and sit down."

#### BUSINESS

#### THE NEW ATTACK ON KEYNESIAN ECONOMICS

COR years, the maverick views of Mil ton Friedman, the towering iconoclast of U.S. economics, attracted just about as much ridicule as respect. A monetary theorist, the bald and somewhat cherubic University of Chicago professor maintains that the U.S. and many other major nations mismanage their economies. They do so, he argues, by manipulating taxes, federal spending and money supply-techniques that were formulated by Britain's John Maynard Keynes. "Keynesian economics doesn't work," says Friedman. "But nothing is harder for men than to face facts that threaten to undermine strongly held beliefs.

Those beliefs have grown stronger in the past eight years, while the U.S. economy has expanded under the vigorous application of neo-Keynesian principles. Today, when the economy is strained by inflation, Friedman's challenge commands serious attention and growing support, and is a topic of heated debate among economists, bankers and Government officials. The controversy has lifted Friedman to eminence as the leader of the so-called "Chicago school" of economic thought. Increasingly influential abroad as well as at home, he is one of the principal economic advisers to Richard Nixon. Says Paul Mc-Cracken, the incoming chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers: "In recent years, all of us have become, if not Friedmanites, at least more Friedmanesque in our thinking.

Errotic Swings. In Friedman's view, the Government has repeatedly misused its two chief weapons against recessions and inflation: fiscal and monetary policies. He contends that the Keynesians rely too much on fiscal regulators—that is, on changes in taxes and federal spending. Consequently, they underrate the influence of monetary policy, no-tably changes in the quantity of money.



MILTON FRIEDMAN

Money matters most

in circulation. Of all the economic tools at the Government's disposal, insists Friedman, the most important and fast-est-acting by far is regulation of the money supply. Over the short run, the money supply indirectly controls the growth rate of the economy; in the long run, it governs how quickly prices

Money supply—currency, plus eheck, ing accounts and time deposits in the nation's 14,000 commercial banks—needs to expand as population and production grow. The Federal Reserve Board controls the expansion, largely by buying or selling Government bonds. In the process, it makes adjustments for peak periods of demand, such as the Christmas hopping season, or times when the Treatment of the process of the proc

sury must borrow heavily to finance budget deficits. In addition, the Federal Reserve tries to use its monetary powers to moderate the ups and downs of U.S. business. But Friedman says that the board repeatedly errs in the rate at which it expands or constricts the money supply. As a result, it aggravates the swings of an economy that it is supposed to steady.

Since 1960, the money stock has changed at annual rates that have swung all the way from plus 13.5% to minus 2.8%, depending on the board's shifting opinion of the economy's needs. Such fluctuations are usually reflected in the performance of the whole economy six to nine months later. Between April 1965 and April 1966, for example, the money supply climbed at the rate of 91% a year, and the warswollen economy began to suffer from inflation. When the Reserve Board overreacted it slammed on the brakes too hard. Until January 1967, money supply was allowed to grow at a yearly rate of only 3.8%. The result, says Friedman, was the first-quarter slowdown that analysts dubbed the mini-recession of 1967. Since January 1967, the money supply has increased at a 9.9% annual rate, and Friedman blames today's inflation primarily on that fact. Last year he correctly predicted that, in the absence of restraint on money supply, the 10% income tax surcharge would fail to rein in the economy appreciably during 1968. Rather belatedly (and too recently to show in quarterly figures), the Federal Reserve has sharply reduced the rate of increase in money. As a result, the economy shows some signs that it is about to slow down.

Inflationary Engine. "Over the past years, the Federal Reserve has been an engine of inflation," complains Friedman. "Inflation is always and everywhere a monetary phenomenon, produced in the first instance by an unduly, captured the first instance by an unduly, captured the first instance by an unduly, captured the first instance by an unduly and the first instance and in many a meeting with the Fed and argued with them. Three or four times I flought they had got the message, but every time they've strayed off the track."

For that reason, he believes that the increals independent Federal Reserve should be stripped of most of its power to manipulate money. As he sees it, the board's seven governors—who now serve for 14 years—should have terms coinciding with that of the President who appoints them. Nivon recently sent who appoints them. Nivon recently sent who appoints them. Nivon recently sent who appoints them. Nivon recently well with a property of the president of the preside



tin cannot be reappointed. Says Friedman: "It would be a very good thing if he went early."

Friedman's main point is that the Reserve Board should simply let the money supply grow at a constant rate of about 5% a year, in line with the real growth of the nation's output of goods and services. An increasing number of experts agree with him. Last summer the congressional Joint Economic Committee urged the Federal Reserve to expand the money supply no less than 2% and no more than 6% a year. Last week 40 out of 71 economists who responded to a survey by a House subcommittee urged the Reserve Board to increase the money stock steadily and moderately But the Federal Reserve's economists disagreed. Though there are Friedman fans at the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, he has few if any supporters elsewhere in the system or on the board itself

Deceptive Indicator. Nobody disputes Friedman's impressive scholarship. His 808-page. A Monetary History of John Marchard History of John in collaboration with Anna Schwartz and published in 1963 is the definitive work in its field. In it, he points out that every U.S. recession in the past century but one (1869-70) has been preceded by a decline in the erowth of the

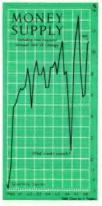
money supply.

Popular impression to the contrary, Friedman notes, interest rates are often a deceptive indicator of the real monetary situation. When the money supply grows rapidly, for example, rates do fall, but only for a few months. As the money works its way through the economy, spending and incomes rise, This has a multiplying effect. Consumers further increase their demands, and businessmen respond by expanding their plants and building their inventories. With that comes a spurt in the demand for loans, and interest rates shoot upas they have been doing lately. According to Friedman's analysis, when the Federal Reserve boosted its discount rate to 51% last month-the highest level in 39 years-it only validated his theory. "The delayed effect of monetary expansion is to raise interest rates," says Friedman, "and this is reinforced when you have inflation.'

Out with Orthodoxy, Friedman scriic she hald that heavy is to simplisite to guide complex economies. They be time that by calling for an inflexible system of monetary growth, he would do the state of the state of

The son of immigrants from the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, Friedman, now 56, worked his way through Rutgers and won a postgraduate scholarship in economics to the University of Chicago. Except for a World War II interval as a tax expert in Washington and a few years of teaching elsewhere, he has been at Chicago ever since. A frequent public speaker, he has written or been co-author of 13 books on economics. He was Barry Goldwater's chief economic adviser in 1964.

Though foes often depict him as an arch conservative. Friedman's wide-ranging views fit no orthodox niche. Beyond pure conomics, he originated the guaranteed-income plan known as the megative income tax" as a substitute for today's ineffective welfare system. He advocates an end to the draft in favor of a well-paid Army of volunteers fare Time Essay, p. 25), and his



thinking helped lead Nixon to the same stand. In the field of education, Friedman would have the Government give parents vouchers that would pay for their children's tuition in any school public, private or prarchial. That would not only switch the Government subsity from the institutions to the students but force inferior schools to improve or loss their customers.

In international monetury affairs, Priedman contends that today's system of fixed exchange rates should be scrapped and that currencies should be free to fluctuate in value. That way, weak currences would be penalized with instant if minor devaluations. Balance cally disappear, along with the omeruscustly disappear, along with the omeruscustrols and taxes imposed to try to solve them. Every policymakers accept such a radical proposal, but support is increasing for the related idea of permitting currencies to fluctuate within a "band" of 3% to 5% of their par value. Thus Friedman may not gain all of what he wants, but he stands to get a good deal of it.

In a sense, Friedman is like a Paris designer whose haute couture is bought by a select few, but who nonetheless inthences almost all popular fashions. Richard Nixon's economists will not accept all of willon Friedman's moneysupply theory. They will, however, pay much more attention to monetary policy —and relatively less to taxes and Gosernment spending. In that way, they hope to ease the economy onto a steadier, less inflationary course.

#### STOCK MARKET

The Rally That Wasn't
The great importance of monetary

policy has been demonstrated lately by the stock market. Brokers normally count on a year-end rally, and they have been disappointed only six times in the past 41 years. Last week was one of those times. Mostly because of the Federal Reserve Board's recent moves to make money scarcer and costlier to borrow, the latest slump in stock prices stretched out to a full month.

On the New York Stock Exchange, the Dow-Jones industrial average, which reached a 1968 peak of 985.21 on Dec. 3, fell to 943.75 at vear's end. Despite a rebound when trading resumed after the New Year holiday, the average lost ground for the week, closing at 951.89.

Speculation and Shiff. Altogether, 1968 was a fairly disappointing year for blue-chip industriat shares. Propelled the box-loss werage bounced erruit-ically, but gained only 4,3% for the Dox-losses werage bounced erruit-ically, but gained only 4,3% for the year. Broader-based indicators of Big Board securities rose about twice as of the securities of all 1,249 losted common stocks climbed 9.4% and Standard & Poor's of all 1,249 losted common stocks climbed 9.4% and Standard & Poor's indice of 500 losses rose 7.7%. On the American Stock Exchange, a have found that the securities of the securities of

Brokers now sense that investors are shifting their preferences from speculative stocks to those with more fundamental values. Kenneth Ward, senior vice president of Hayden Stone, expeets a rising interest in steel, chemical, airline and utility stocks, which should do better than high flyers in a quieter economic climate. "For the short term. the speculative boom is over," says Research Director Walter Stern of Burnham & Co. "Too many people have been buying too many stocks for the wrong reasons. There has been a race for instant profit based on tips and stories of impending deals. The bubble has to burst."

The vulnerability of some so-called "growth stocks" shows up in the ratio between share prices and corporate earnings, Such issues now sell in the over-

the-counter market at an average of 40 times their per-share profils: a height last reached shortly before the market's 1962 plunge. Since 1966, the average price-earnings ratio of American Exchange stocks has jumped from 10-1 to 26-1. By contrast, the Dow-Jones industrial average finished 1968 at a level only 16-7 times the average per-share carrings of its stocks, down from 17.2 a year earlier. The decline suggests that they child the period of the contrast of the contras

Snori and Slowdown. For the year ahead, there is appropriate to persistent paper-work backdow who persistent paper-work backdow who persistent paper-work backdow who persistent paper with the persiste

growth over the next few months. While that may hurt for a while, it should lead to less inflation and easier money. Brokers hope that it will also mean a healthier market, but that prognosis is far from unanimous.

#### Beating the Tax Bite

Businessinen are always grumbling about rising taxes, but they rarely make good on threats to take their firms out of town to avoid the bite. Last week, to escape a new 5e-per-share city tax on stock transactions, the Philadelphia-Baltimore-Washington Stock Exchange abruptly began moving to the suburbs from its imposing quarters in downtown Philadelphia.

Even though a court order temporarily restrained the city from collecting the levy, the nation's oldest exchange (founded in 1790) started trading in phia. Most of that business involves stocks listed on the big New York exchanges. Says Wetherill: "No broker would do business with us when he could save his customer the Sg a share on the other regional exchanges."

If the city repeals the tax quickly enough, Wetherli promises that the exchange will move back downtown. So far, the city shows little inclination to do so, even though the 5e levy will rase only \$5.560,000 a year. If the brickers want to leave, let them leave; the sound of the

#### AVIATION

Is This Any Way

to Buy an Airline?

It is a wonder that anyone would want to his the "Mickey Mouse artine," which is what patrons of Air West call the Western states' regional carrier. Is turboprop planes are noto-rous for late arrivals and departures, and the company is losing cash now over wingtp. I ran up a deficit of \$3.6 million in the first aine months of 1968. For all that, Hermit Billionaire Howard Hughes eagerly snatched up Air West on New Year's Day.

on New Years Day,

on New Years Day,

the State of the St

tractive." Meanwhile, no more loans. Bitter Brawl, Enter Hughes, His offer last August of \$22 a share, or about \$94 million, set off a turbulent boardroom brawl. Air West Chairman Nick Bez. 73. former head of West Coast and a generous contributor to the Democratic Party in Washington State, spoke for Hughes. Lined up against him were Vice Chairman Edmund Converse, former head of Bonanza, and President G Robert Henry. They insisted that Air West has enormous potential and that the offer, made through the Hughes Tool Co., was far too low. Says Hen-"We're spread over the richest and most progressive part of the country. You couldn't have a better territory." Indeed, since the merger Air West has increased its routes by more than onethird, to 9,982 miles crisscrossing eight Western states and reaching into Canada and Mexico.

The anti-Hughes forces were relieved when Mallory Randall Corp., a Brook-hun-based manufacturer of plastic containers, stepped forward with an alternative bid, offering to swap shares worth some \$109 million. Then, only seven days before the Hughes offer ran



READING TAPE ON TABLE IN BALA-CYNWYD
With a resounding "bong."

closings at 2 p.m. instead of 3:30 in New York, will resume this week. Some brokers share the SEC's fears that the most severe effects of the paper-work jam are yet to be felt. Industry leaders, however, insist that the new system will reduce operational troubles faster than the old one.

Still, the stock market's major concern is how fast the Federal Reserve will tighten up the money supply in its campaign to squelch the pressures and psychology of inflation. Rising taxes will make the battle easier and will siphon funds away from investors. On Jan. 1, Social Security taxes went up by \$3.6 billion a year. By April 15, taxpayers must give Washington an extra \$11 billion in catch-up payments for the second quarter of 1968, when the 10% income-tax surcharge was not withheld from salaries. With a shrinking federal deficit also sucking steam from the economy, Wall Street is looking for a noticeable slowdown in U.S. business

makeshif leased quarters in the affluent Main Line town of Balls-Cynwyd, a 25-minute auto ride from the city center. Lacking the traditional opening bell; George Snyder, an exchange governor, intende a resounding "bong". Then 25 trading specialists sat around a composition-board table laid over trestles to buy and sell shares. Despite a shortly and sell shares. Despite a shortly and sell shares. Despite a shortly and sell shares to be to the composition-board table laid over trestles to buy and sell shares to be table as the resymmetric process of the share of the proposition of the process of the p

Exchange President Elkins Wetherall calls the eight-mile flight "a matter of survival." Though it accounts for only 1.3% of all U.S. stock transactions, the P.B.W. is the third largest of the nation's mire regional securities markets, after the Midwest and Pacific Coast exchanges. More than three-quarters of its annual 45-million-share volume comes from brokers outside Philadel.

out on Dec. 31, Northwest Airlines made an attractive stock-swap proposal. Air West's routes would tie in perfectly with Northwest's, Henry argued.

Nonetheless, Air West's stockholders tow weeks ago voted 52% in favor of Hughes. Then, in a surprising move, Air West's directors voted 13 to 11 not to sanction the sale. With that, some high pro-Hughes shareholders threatened courraction. Hughes' agent, Francis Fox, who communicates with his secretive with the holdout directors. Perhaps because of the threatened lawsuits, six.

of them switched to Hughes Next Moves. Unless the Civil Aeronautics Board turns thumbs down or President-elect Nixon vetoes the deal. which he can do because flights to foreign countries are involved, Hughes will get back into a business for which he has long had an appetite. A pilot himself, he set speed and round-the-world flight records, and designed such innovations as retractable landing gears. But he has a dismal record of running airlines. In control of Northeast Airlines from 1962 to 1964, he sold out when the carrier was just short of bankruptcy Under new management, Northeast recovered. From 1939 to 1960. Hughes also controlled TWA, which flew low in the later stages of his capricious reign. Financial pressures forced Hughes to surrender his 78.2% ownership of the airline to a trust. He eventually sold his 6.584.-

Despite those setbacks, the elusive in dustrialist is likely to make additional moves into Western aviation. He is eager to buy Los Angeles Airways, a heltcopter carrier, and has an eye on the San Francisco & Oakland Helicopter Airlines. He would also like to manufacture corporate jets and look into applications and routes for vertical-takeoff and short-takeoff planes. For now, Air West fits neatly into his pattern for profit. It flies from several key cities into Las Vegas, Hughes' headquarters. In Nevada, which Hughes likes because it has no state income tax, he has picked ttp an estimated \$150 million worth of properties, including the Sands, the Desert Inn and huge ranch lands. If, as Hughes predicted in a rare statement, Las Vegas should balloon to the size of Houston. Air West will be flying right alongside

937 shares for \$546.5 million in 1966.

#### SHIPPING

#### The Unlucky Queen

She was meant to bring new pride to anautical nation, to restore some measure of the glory that was Britain's when her Queen ruled the seas Sleek and speedy, the Queen Elizabeth 2 was designed as a Bodning luxury hord, modern and comfortable enough to attract free-spending American oursists for the large transport of the Cuntar Steam-Ship Co. when it ordered least, that was the dream of the Cunard Steam-Ship Co. when it ordered the 571 million, 66,000-ton line in 1964.

Last week, as she limped into Southampton after her shakedown voyage to the Canary Islands, the Queen, her company and its dream were all hadly shaken.

Standing in the glow of the psychedelie lights of the ships, theater, the Cunard chairman. Sir Basil Smallpeice, announced that the ship was in such sad shape that the company would reture delivery until everything was gow's Upper Clyde Shiphuilders. With that, Cunard serubbed two scheduled cruises this mooth and one in Febtuary; the cancellations cost the company at least \$2,160,000. When the ship mained uncertain on go min serveer remained through the properties of the company at least \$2,160,000. When the ship mained through the properties of the company at least \$2,160,000. When the ship

Decent Middle Class. Like many new cars, many new ships have bugs, and it takes time to get rid of them. UlDecor ran from motel modern to floating Howard Johnson's. One Cunard official tried to explain the limp bill of
fare: "What we are trying for is decent
middle-class food. We are not pretending
to be the equal of big, first-class Iondon or New York restaurants." By contrast, shaps of the French Line, the
Italian Lane, and others have some of
the world's finest custome.

Last of Her Kind, Who was to blame? Back along the Clyde, everyone accused everyone else. Trade-anion officers adulted managers of Cunard and of the faulted managers of Cunard and of the control of the



"QUEEN ELIZABETH 2" ARRIVING IN SOUTHAMPTON Half speed for the glory dreams.

timately, the Queen Elizabeth 2 may hecome one of the best liners affoat. Still, the Queen's problems seemed most unusual. First. there was technical trouble British engineers developed steamturbine engineers 22 years ago, but the transport of the Company of the Contraction of the Contraction of the Confer normal heat expansion of the 10-fit, rotor blades, and the engines were thrown out of balance. As a result, speeds had to be cut from a normal dropped as low as one Knot

Beyond that, much of the interior was unfinished. Hallways were cluttered with unpacked eartons: in some state rooms, naked bulbs dangiled from wires, handles and racks fell off in passengers; hands, and pitumbing and soundproofing inhed public rooms were beautifully, furnished in succeed and velvet, many rooms showed misguided efforts to cater to an unhappy estimate of American tastes.

deadlines Partly because workers were amangered by the Joynths. there were many acts of vandalism—carpets were badly solded and wood dhoring was gouged solded and wood dhoring was gouged to the sold of the sold

Last week, in a pub across from the hippyard, a worker said: "The QF 2 will be the last of her kind to be built at Upper Clyde. It's maybe just as well." It would be misleading to hold up the new Queen as a reflection of all that als Britani's economy. But it exposed anew the custad management and slapdash workmambing that has become cause the custad management and slapdash workmambing that has been because the grandeur of the past.

#### CINEMA

#### THE TRADE

#### Black Is Golden

Black is beautiful, says the Ngro sigpan. Money is golden, says Hollywood. This year they coincide: Sidney Pointe is the number-one money-making star of 1966, reports the Motion Picture Herald in its 71th annual survey of superstars. After Pointer comes Paul Newman: third is Julke Andrews; Gourth is John Wayne—appearing among the Top Ten for a record '9th time. In fifth position is a newcome; Clint Eastwood, whose made-in-fully Dollar westerns whose made-in-fully Dollar westerns whose made-in-fully Dollar westerns to the control of the contro

Lee Marvin; and tenth. Elizabeth Taylor. There is no room at the top for slippage. Gone from last year's golden ten are Sean Connery, who dropped from fifth to sixteenth, and Richard Burton, who slipped from ninh to fifteenth.

#### NEW MOVIES Fascination with the Deviate

France, 1944. Hysterically, a German soldier tries to break the American sergeant's stranglehold. But there is no escape: the grip grows tighter until the soldier chokes to death. The sergeant releases his victim—and his own breath returns in a series of orgasmic spasms.

France, 1952. The country has changed, but the sergeant is the same: a psychotic homosexual who hides his desires from the world—

and from himself—beneath a barrage of bluster. In the title role of The Sergeord, Rod Steiger continues his obvious faccination with the deviate character. Where he was the screaming minning Mr. Joyboy in The Loved
One, and a coronation of closet
queens in No Was to Treat a Lady, he
is here appropriately disciplined as the
doomed Sergeant Callan.

His beer belly may advance before his trousers, but Callan's shoulders threaten the seams of his like; jacket When he helidwas an order, even of-ficers jump. No one would date to each but Callan himself. Irresistinjs attracted to a young private nameal Swanson Onho Philip Lawb. Callan follows him around town, grows gealors of Swansons, grif frend Ludmlan Mixed, and eventually reveals himself, with what eventually reveals himself, with what most been considered to the control of the

breakdown follows as inevitably as taps follows lights-out.

Law, acting Swanson as if he were a stricken deer, is literally driven off-screen by Steiger's agonies. Twitching his mouth into a tortured smile, roaring with a rage and a fondness he cannot separate. Steiger makes the sergeant's internal struggle so fascinating that all other personalities seem superfluors.

Like many of Steiger's minor films. The Sergeam could easily have degencrated into a one-man show. Instead, it is a two-man performance. The second man is Director John Flynn, who, faced with a prodigious actor and an undeveloped scenario, has fleshed out his



No doubts but his own.

film with nutances. The barracks life of monotony and loneliness is depressingly acute; the local parsans, whose faces are maps of rural France, give an extraordinary sense of locality to a story that badly needed roots. Unfortunately for the film, neither Flynn nor Steiger bears the antidote for the sting of predictability.

#### Depth Bomb

"All right, men, now hear this. Cap tain Rock, Hudwon speaking, First of all, welcome aboard the nuclear submarine Tigerflin, proceeding at top-speed toward the North Pick Our mesons to consist and the submarine Tigerflin, proceeding at the Storion Cabro, Now hefore we left; I had a right with Admard Lloyd Wolland, and the submarine through the subma

treachery, the fate of the free world, and all that.

"We have on board a Russian refugee who's supposed to be helping us

You'll be able to identify him because he acts suspiciously and looks just like Ernest Borginne. Patrick McGoohan is also with us—naturally, he's some kind of spy, as all of you who watch Seeret Agent on television will know.

"You veteran know that there's bound to be a time when someone screams Close the watertight doors," and another time when the sub-plunges dizzyingly toward the bottom. Then it's going to be pretty rough surfacing through the sec. One final word: as you move about the ship, please try not to stumble over or state into the Super Panison equipment. You men may think It's a mussine et ulment. You men may think It's all must not our real of understanding the state of the st

#### Heroic Despair

On the structure of 20th centurs, religious thought, the works of Ingmar Bergman perch like gargoyles. Their gnoxite faith belongs to no known dogma; their aerid doubt is too large to sit in the cool shade of existentism. The Shorne, litest of his grotesqueries, once mixes actually and surrealism, culanity and humer, a fertile mind and an arid soul.

The year is 1971, and the scene is Bergman's favorite symbol: an island off the coast. There, a violinist named Jan Rosenberg (Max von Sydow) and his wife Eva (Liv Ullman) cower in their farmhouse, waiting out a civil war that rages on the mainland. It is a truism that in many childless marriages one of the couple assumes the role of the baby. In the Rosenbergs' case, it is Jan, cosseted and petted by Eva during his incessant tantrums and irrational tears. Infinitely gentle, infinitely suffering, afflicted with a bad heart and a sick psyche. Jan lives for a chance to resume his career. It never comes.

Monstrous Metamorphosis. In Weekend. Jean-Luc Godard saw the end of the world as a vast traffic jam, Bergman's concept is less visual-and more chilling. His people never see history; like radiation, it destroys them without touching them. Jan and Eva become aliens in their own marriage. They rage against their cage and at each other. As Samuel Beckett puts it, "The mortal microcosm cannot forgive the relative immortality of the macrocosm. The whiskey bears a grudge against the decanter." Half from fear, half from the desire to have the child Jan cannot give her, Eva sleeps with a friend (Gunnar Björnstrand) who has become a partisan leader. Jan discovers the couple and becomes a gross caricature of himself. Formerly, he could not even kill a chicken; now he contrives to empty a re-



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Magazine Publishers Association

volver into the partisan; soon he becomes a thief who has no compunction about shooting a youthful soldier for his boots. The monstrous metamorphosis is Bergman's allusion to the shrunken intellectuals of World War II who could attend gas chambers in the daytime and listen to Wagner at night.

At the end, with money he has stolen, Jan busy passage on a vessel piloted by a fisherman friend. But if the fisherman is Peter, there is no Christ. -In a seene that seems less photographed than etched, the boat drifts through clutches of floating corpses; the sky and ocean are pittless, and death is the

only redemption.

Once, walling at the war and at their situation. Eva feels as if is he spart of someone else's dream. "What happens," he asks, "whon that person" may and is ashamed?" That "person" may seem, superficially, to be God. But Bergman assigns the responsibility to a more accessible source. What is the future, he asks, but a dream of the present? If that reture is a might mare of the blame can be the blame cannot be laid at the gates of heaven, but at the feet of Man Page 160.

Molten Eroticism. For the last several years, it has been unfair to judge Bergman en an individual film. To state that The Stanne is not quite up to The Seventh Seal is like saying that Black-The Mental Traveller is not equivalent to Songs of Experience. What matters is the body of his work—comprising 29 films—which now amounts to a great

literature of heroic despair.

Nor is it legitimate to speak of Bergman's players merely as actors. People like Von Sydow and Biörnstrand have been with him for over a decade. What the Moscow Art Theater was to Stanislavsky, these performers are to Bergman-ensemble members who function like fingers on a hand. Liv Ullman, newest member of the troupe, is, astonishingly, the best, portraying a whole range of feminine response, from molten eroticism to glacial hate. At the end of his life, Freud wrote: "The great question, which I have not been able to answer despite my 30 years of research into the feminine soul, is 'What does a woman want?" Ullman supplies no answer, but no other actress could have rephrased the question so

Scandinavian tourists troop off the ferry with light portable liaders to prop against the high stone wall. Sheep Is aliand is a long way from Stockholm, the wind is hitter, and the wall is high But to them the object is worth the search—aglimpse of Bergaman and what Swedes cuphemuze as his lates "little home companion." If they are lucky, they can see a brilliant glint of strawberry blende hair and the planed face swife.

For Bergman, 50, such liaisons are nothing new; he has been married four times, and his name is a favorite with Scandinavian rumormongers. But for Liv Ullman, 29, the aspect of scandal is unfamiliar. Born in Tokyo of Norwegian parents, she later went to Canada, where her aircraft-engineer father was fatally injured in a landing-field accident. Resettled in Norway, she developed a single obsession: to be an actress. She dropped out of high school, convinced that she could meet the lofty standards of Oslo's National Theater School. When they refused her, she stubbornly set off for London for eight months of intense acting lessons. They were enough to give her the sheen and technique she lacked.

Sealed Inside, Back in Norway, Ullman joined a provincial troupe, not long afterward became a member of he spied upon in their town house in Stockholm's expensive residential suburb, Deer Garden, Guarding his privacy with zeal. Bergman has only once publicly ventured an opinion about the woman who has played a major role in his last three films—and in his life. "As in photography, liv is a complete "As in photography, liv is a complete "Besides I am in love with her—ereatively and personally."

Silly Women. He is not alone. "She's one of the most talented actresses around," says Björnstrand, "A little like Ingmar—full of health, vitality, humor." To Yon Sydow, Ullman has "a rare ability to express emotions in front of a camera in a very pure way, very directly. It is something I have rarely seen." To the National Society of Film Critics in



BERGMAN DIRECTING ULLMAN IN "THE SHAME"
Two great wishes-both granted.

the prestigious National Theater of Norway and married an Oslo psychiatrist, Hans Stang. By the time she was 26. she was a major stage actress in her own country, with four films to her credit. But her fame remained sealed inside Norway until Bergman, struck by the resemblance between Ullman and his longtime star, Bibi Andersson, (The Seventh Seal, Wild Strawberries) offered her a role in his study of personality transference, Persona. Radiant over her success as an actress and her selection by Bergman, she told the Stockholm press: "I am a very happy girl. I had two great wishes in my life, and they both came true. There is nothing left to want."

Shortly after the filming of Persona, the ratmors began. She and Bergman gave out the news that they enjoyed an "extraordinarily fine relationship." Late this year, the Stangs divorced, and Ull-man—and her daughter Linn—moved into the \$100,000 house Bergman recently built on Sheep Island, seene of The Shame. On occasion, they can also

the U.S., she was a brilliant actress in the year's best film, Persona: to international audiences, she is the latest Scandinavian beauty who—like Garbo or Ingrid Bergman or Ingrid Thulin manages to convey a mind beneath the skin.

Next year, Ullman will star in a non-Bergman film, Jan Troell's two-part The Immigrants and The Emigrants, to be filmed in Sweden. Canada and the U.S. But, though there have been other offers from both European and American film makers. Ullman shows no inclination to be far from her companion. During the making of The Shame, he directed her to move closer to a flaming house. "Burning things were flying over my head," she recalls, "I tried to get a little out of the way from the house. Bergman shouted, 'Don't be so scared, silly woman!' and I hated him for days. You were caught, she was asked, between the fire on one side and Bergman on the other? "Yes," she replied. "And of course I chose Bergman."



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on getting these facts right. And fast. That's why Bauer Buick, Harvey, Illinois, one of the nation's leading automobile dealers, keeps records of all the service work done on the ears it sells on Recording Microfilm.

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United States Ski. Team Fund, Soile 1000 Ross Huilding, 1726 Champa Street. Denvet. Colorada 8020; All contributions are las skeluctible. after the war. Fries turns out to be a far more frivolous and cosmopolitan creature. His first novel is officially set in Leipzig. Fries and his characters, though, seem to belong to the new international Briderschaft of the educated, disenchanted young, who uneasily share pop culture and rock music with peers from Vladivstok to Valparaiso.

Though they do not know it at first. they would be just as itchily and angrily at home nearly anywhere else as they are in dreary old Leipzig. Fries' hero, Arlecq, escapes to West Berlin in search of Oobliadooh, a storied dreamland delineated in song by Dizzy Gillespie, a prince of behop. Siekened by the banalities of Communist bureaucracy. Arlecq looks forward to the delights of the West (or "the WEST, he put it). When he finally does reach Oobliadooh, he finds things just as unsatisfactory as they were back home. "I must insist on a little more enthusiasm." his friend and fellow refugee Paasch says severely. So back they go, testi-fying, as Arlecq notes, to their "good citizenship by an unqualified return to our workersandpeasants state

Echoes From Heroas. In some wass, the book is a compendium of fash-ionably youthful flaws. Both illusive and allusive, it is often ultra-liferary in just the wrong son of way—full of earlierary. The control of the co

sent this early Easter egg. Fries and his characters are archly precious, their story willfully disjointed in the telling. Elegantly bored, they spend much of their time lounging in bed or bars, or leafing through the works of Marx, Lenin and Stalin in the public library to find pages mutilated or subversive notations made by angrier, cruder objectors to the System. Yet as Arleca drifts from reflections on jazz music, to two desultory love affairs, to a funeral, to scenes from the failed marriage of a friend, the author manages some artful acts that reveal the writer behind the discontented esthete. Moments of fiction materialize, coolly precise, sharp and fresh as the crinkle of ice that can be skimmed from the edge of a winter puddle. Fries, moreover, can write about love without sounding like a clod or a pornographer.

Even Fries' humor sounds crisp, though its predictable source lies in the absurdity of the current scene and the pretentious waddle of all establishments, whether founded upon outworn socialist unrealities or rampant democratic rhetoric. Arleeq puts in a stint as a government guide, conducting a party of Indonesian comrades from Goethes'

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BLIGHT

Cosmopolis. Today our cities are being choked by congestion, poverty, traffic, air pollution. What can be done? What is being done? An indepth probe of one of the most pressing problems of our century. George C. Scott narrates this ABC News special, sponsored by North American Rockwell.

**A Full Night of Specials** Monday, January 13th ABC Television Network shrine in Weimar to the Buchenwald concentration camp where, in spite of his efforts, the Indonesians beam and smile, mistaking it for a prehistory museum. He also works as an interpreter at an international conference. When the Cuban spokesman takes the floor, Arlecq switches off the sound and improvises: "The general theme was as simple as a school essay: Cuba and North American imperialism . . . When Arlecq switched on the sound again they were both, the speaker and he, still uttering the same things, their lines of thought converging in the struggle for world peace. The delegates responded with a standing ovation.

As message, this is just medium. But seeing all adult confabulation as a sort of predictable Punch-and-Judy show is now the universal indulgence of the unindulgent young.

#### A Taist of Frekles

BRITE AND FAIR by Henry A. Shute. 286 pages. Noone House, \$4.50.

this is won of thowse buks witch purtens two bee the diry of a reel new england boy with speling like this. saucers is sorcers an job is gob, wile sumtimes awful is awful and sumtimes it is auful, and sometimes Henry Shute spells just like yew an mee, so yew gnow it has two bee a perfickly disengenyewus purrformince, wel awlright xcept the gokes is sumthing feerse-like piching an old lunker eal plum in the senter of the ferst Congrigasionale Chirch picknic with the wimmen tirning back summersets an having spells, wonce in a wile tho, it seams funny, four xample: "July 27, 186-rany and thunderry. i always thought a girl with red hair and frekles wood taist jest like dandylions when you bite them, i meen of course bite the dandylions, i meen when you kiss the girl. i dont know, some day i am going to find out."

#### Himself Surprised

JOYCE CARY by Malcolm Foster. 555 pages. Houghton Mifflin. \$10.

Jovec Cary saw the novel as Truth, and his prodigious labors in fiction were called forth by a long to fit in his importance. He subscribed to Cardinal Newman's celebrated notion to the control of the

Fame did not come for almost another 20 years—mainly for his hilarious, linked tragicomedies, *The Horse's Mouth* and *Herself Surprised*. It is only now, a decade after Cary's death, that his continuing reputation has resulted in the first full-scale biography.

Cary was a writer of imagination

whose life had only an oblique relation to his works. The admirable research by Malcolm Foster, a Canadian professor of literature, consequently does not illuminate many hidden corners. But by telling what Cary was, he helps define the flights of imagination the author had to make when he created his gallery of characters. Though Cary was an Anglo-Irish aristocrat by birth (the Carys of Cary Castle, Donegal), his brief training as a painter helped him get inside the skin of his most famous creature, the artist-bum Gulley Jimson in The Horse's Mouth. Experience as a British colonial official (from 1914 to 1920 in Nigeria) lent nuances to one of the best portraits of an emergent Af-



Beneath a carapace of tweed.

rican in fiction, the black-skinned hero of Cary's fifth book, Mister Johnson.

But pure imagination must have been responsible for Cary's artistic sease in inhabiting the soft purileus of the feminine psyche otherwise occupied by Jimson's earthy early love, Sara Monday, Nor did any known experience equip Cary to see the world through the eyes of a displaced Cockney lad in Charley 1s My Durling.

After a lonely Irish bovhood, and a

top British school (Clifton), Cary had a futile three year' fling as an art student in Paris and Edinburgh before entering Oxford. Once there, he gamely tried to disguise his bohemian artist's vocation beneath a carapace of casual tweed, but only succeeded in proving that academies are not sound judges of literary talent. He got an almost unheardof fourth-class honors in law.

At 19, resolved to break the mold in which family and education had cast him

—not, with paint brush but with pencil
—he privately published a book of
verse. Then, after a bout as a medical
corpanan in the Turkish-Montenegrin
riage to the sister of an Oxford friend,
he served the Empire as an assistant district officer in Nigeria. That Empire
in its heyday has been described as a
"system of outdoor relief for the units
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Hostile Milieu. He proved an able administrator. Yet the dramatic impulse of his life in Nigeria was the struggle to write, which he undertook entirely alone. His young wife had to remain behind in England. Plagued by chronic asthma, malarial mosquitoes and the tasks of directing 19 native police and supervising roads and drains, Cary would sit down each night by a kerosene lamp and turn out 2,000 to 3,000 words of fiction that he had no confidence would ever see the light of print. He tore up much of it ("I hadn't vet decided what I meant") and worked and reworked one novel, Cock Jarvis, which he never did complete. Eventually, he caught on with some stories for the Saturday Evening Post and made a little money. Eventually, too, he got back to England, settling in Oxford.

Biographer Foster naturally dwells upon the anguish of the long Nigerian period as the turning point of Carv's life. He etches in the hostile social and literary milieu in which Cary's vocation stubbornly flourished-where a stronger talent in a weaker man might never have come to fruition. In the long run, isolation proved a blessing. For Cary had to sweat over his craft far from the corrupting literary ambience that often sustains but modishly distorts young talent. London was full of Weltschmerz and fashionable reliance on canned Freud and Frazer, Cary was unaffected. Literary myth seekers and archetype spotters will look in vain through Cary's fiction. "My novels point out that the world consists entirely of exceptions," he wrote. Persistently, he saw the world as a struggle between creative man and organized authority, with no quarter given or expected. To tell of human life in terms of anything but spiritual adventure would have seemed to him not far from blasphemy against both life and art. Shrewdly, Foster places Cary in the

nonconformist English tradition of Bunyan, Defoe and Blake, with its preoccupation with individual responsibility and the morality of action. He gives to Cary's friend, the critic Lord Dato Cary the man. "Something at once beroic and debonair in his whole personality suggested a gentleman rider in the race for life, [but] the gentleman rider was also a sage and a saint." Alas, biographies of less sterling lier reading.



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